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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Neutrality Looks at Ballast

Gangplank for Refugees

Some European Bridges

¶ **The compromise** "cash-and-carry" neutrality bill came into port Saturday night with the President's signature—just in the nick of time, so to speak, for the temporary neutrality provisions became null and void on that day. So a new week begins with State Department officials testing the rigging of the new peace craft and sounding its bulkheads to determine seaworthiness.

¶ **This testing process** was facilitated by the status of the Spanish Civil War. Under the new neutrality law, regulations are being prepared which deal with soliciting funds for the belligerents and invoke the law in relation to trade. Among the items are embargoed implements, a ban against American travel on Spanish vessels, another on loans, bond sales, etc. While the new law does not become effective until June 1, some of the provisions are invoked immediately. It's an interesting craft—as yet untried—but it has an extremely stable ballast: the will for peace.

¶ **Sentiment for neutrality** mingles with compassion on the part of European nations close to the Spanish conflict. Since the aerial bombardment of civilians at historic Guernica, sympathy for the fate of noncombatants in the Basque capital has increased and predictions seem ripening toward fruition of a plan for concerted action by French and British to toss a gangplank to the civil population enmeshed in the rebel siege of Bilbao French Premier Blum is the object of considerable pressure toward ordering the French fleet to aid in the evacuation.

¶ **Other manifestations** of a compassionate feeling for victims of the "war on the innocents" include a telegram to President Roosevelt signed by Left Wing organizations in Paris requesting him to "make his voice heard in the name of American humanitarian sentiments to end such barbaric acts." The French Government is likewise urged to appeal to the League of Nations. Germany meanwhile throws up her hands in distress at the "lies and calumnies" directed against it which imply that German airmen would be guilty of attacking civilians. All in all, the feelings of European peoples run high as the rebel attack on the Basque capital squeezes the civilian population tighter, and threatens subjection of a proverbially independent race.

¶ **But the nations** step carefully, act circumspectly. They wish to do nothing to upset the non-intervention control system now beginning to function fairly well. The people have soft hearts, the rulers hard heads. Perhaps 'tis a good combination. Bemused by the pleasurable glow of sentimentality without alertness men have been known to succumb to the subtle mesmerism of marching feet.

¶ **Lines are drawn** with bolder strokes on the European blueprints, outlining stronger bridges between the authoritarian countries and swifter streams of intercourse between the democratic. The visit in Rome of Foreign Minister Baron Konstantin von Neurath is accepted generally as presaging closer Italo-German relations. One interesting prediction which concerns the whole democratic world is of an Italo-German reciprocal alliance to discourage uncomplimentary press, radio, or movie comments. With dual control of all avenues of publicity, the dictatorial countries would in some measure affect the free press in other countries—one of the fundamentals which democratic peoples need to protect with untiring vigilance.

¶ **The swift waters** of democracy appear likely to undermine some of the dictatorial bridges by attacking their economic abutments. This remark is prompted by the impression that France has discouraged for the time being both the Italo-Roumanian bilateral pact and the Polish effort to secure a Roumanian agreement isolating Czechoslovakia. Her method? She merely threatens to cancel credits which permit Roumanian and Polish rearmament. A nation may thrive on threats of force until tested by an economic weight; whereupon its actual strength may be found wanting.

¶ **Japan, which finds** itself moderating its aggressive tendencies, throws out feelers toward Britain. It considers a revision of its foreign policy would be acceptable in Downing Street, and intimates a willingness to alter its position toward China; even toward naval limitations. Yes, and that bone of contention, Manchoukuo, is likewise withdrawn, Japan no longer demanding its official recognition. But Tokyo speaks of Japan's "special position" in China and there's the rub. On the definition of that term depends much. Then, too, there's the question of the United States' Pacific outlook. That must be considered. Japan, having once ignored the international moralities, now finds that the act is not forgotten. Even nations have to pay for their sins.

New Neutrality Program Put Into Operation by Roosevelt; Bans Arms Trade With Spain

Mandatory Provisions Against Extension of Credit to Belligerents, U. S. Travel on Spanish Ships and Solicitation of Funds to Be Invoked Later

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—The American neutrality program went smoothly into effect this week end, on the basis of two proclamations issued by President Roosevelt after he signed the new neutrality act off the coast of Texas.

One of the proclamations declares, on the authority of the President, "that a state of civil strife unhappily exists in Spain, and that such civil strife is of a magnitude and is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to Spain would threaten and endanger the peace of the United States."

The proclamation forbids export of a newly expanded list of armaments and munitions from the United States to Spain.

Other Prohibitions

Further proclamations against extension of loans or credits to the belligerents, and forbidding travel by American citizens on Spanish vessels are mandatory. It is also mandatory to forbid solicitation of funds for any faction engaged in such civil war as the President has recognized to exist, except for humanitarian purposes by organizations unconnected with the factions in question.

Likewise, the President has the option of imposing the "cash and carry" provisions of the new neutrality law, by which shipments of any types of materials he may specify is forbidden to these factions or belligerent governments except after title has passed to the foreigners and on non-American ships.

The Chief Executive has not yet taken these further steps, and there is some doubt whether he will do so, since very little export of American materials to Spain is now taking place, and there is almost negligible travel by American citizens on belligerent vessels.

Nevertheless, the neutrality law is being given a small laboratory test. The National Munitions Control Board, set up in the State Department, is gaining experience in the application of its restrictions, which are provided in another presidential proclamation. In the new list of articles whose export to any foreign destination is subject to federal license, and which is forbidden to Spain, have been added several new chemicals, gases, propellants and explosives, and armor plate.

American producers of all these licensed articles are now registered with the Munitions Control Board, and the procedure of applying for license is becoming regularized.

In the event of a crisis, the board is therefore prepared for swift action to prevent the United States from becoming a supplier of war materials to any belligerent.

Arms Race Unaffected

However, these statues do not apply to a pre-war period. They do not affect exports which may now be going to various re-arming powers of Europe, and whose effect on the internal race price structure in the United States is viewed with apprehension by many economists.

The American program is fully as rigid as that of the non-interventionist powers which have set up a "cordon sanitaire" around Spain. If the United States had not enacted neutrality legislation at this session of Congress, embarrassing difficulty with these powers might have been expected. Driven from European suppliers—if the cordon is strictly enforced—the Spanish belligerents might have turned to the United States, and some European states might have used the position of the United States to prevent agreement to any kind of non-intervention agreement. Thus the neutrality laws are making a real contribution to the difficult effort of European powers to isolate and curtail the Spanish war.

Texts of President Roosevelt's proclamations on neutrality law: Page 6.

Supreme Court Opens Way to Get Soviet Millions

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Delaying decision on the Social Security Act, the Supreme Court upheld today provisions of the 1933 recognition agreement under which Soviet Russia assigned to the United States its rights to $8,000,000 of property in this country.

In a decision by Mr. Justice Sutherland, it reversed a ruling by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals dismissing a government suit on the ground that a judgment for the United States would be controry to the controlling public policy of the State of New York.

The litigation directly involved only $25,438 deposited with August Belmont & Co., New York bankers, by the Petrograd Metal Works before it, along with other corporations, was taken over by the Soviet Government. The United States now may sue the executors of the Belmont firm for the money.

Solicitor General Stanley Reed told reporters the decision upheld broadly the right of the United States to the entire $8,000,000 but that further litigation might be necessary to determine whether other claimants could obtain any of the funds.

The assignment of the money to the United States, the Supreme Court said, was part "of the larger plan to bring about a settlement of the rival claims of the high contracting parties."

The court's action delaying at least until May 17 a meal decision on constitutionality of the Federal Social Security Act made it possible that the court will decide at the same time separate cases involving the unemployment insurance and old age pension provisions of the security law.

Arguments on the unemployment insurance sections already have been heard. The justices will listen to debate on the old age pension provisions tomorrow, or Wednesday.

The court then will adjourn until May 17 and the justices will devote their entire time to writing opinions preparatory to adjourning for the summer early in June.

By a unanimous vote, the court held constitutional a provision of the 1934 Revenue Act imposing a processing tax of 3 cents per pound on coconut oil imported from the Philippines.

Also, the justices upheld the right of the Federal Government to sue in the courts for recovery of money in this country assigned to it by the Soviet Government under the 1933 recognition agreement.

The court declined to pass on unusual litigation to test the consti-

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Function of Home In Community Is Studied by P. T. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 3—An exhaustive discussion of the function of the home in the community opened the formal sessions of the forty-first National Congress of Parents and Teachers here today, following several days of organization meetings, annual reports and a tree-planting ceremony in honor of the founders of the Parent-Teacher Associations.

As keynote, and an incentive to productive debate, the newly arriving delegates were presented with the report of the president, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Chicago, reviewing the tangible advances in P. T. A. work, and testifying to the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Japan Awaits Cabinet Move After Defeat

Premier Likely to Keep Office Despite Heavy Setback at Polls

Military Rebuked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 3—Results of the elections for the Lower House of the Diet indicate that the Japanese masses have no enthusiasm for the military bureaucratic regime embodied in the present Cabinet of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi. Out of 466 seats in the new Diet, 381 belong to parties outspokenly opposed to the Cabinet, and not all the remaining Deputies are counted for the Government.

However, General Hayashi does not intend to resign, judging from the brief statement which he issued after learning the results. He declared that the Government will carry out "urgently necessary administrative measures." He also urged the newly elected members to "forget private interest for the sake of the national welfare."

Labor Unrest

The party which fared best in the election was the moderate Labor Party, Shakai Taishuto, which increased its representation from 18 to 37. It polled conspicuously large votes for its individual candidates in Tokyo and Osaka.

Widespread labor unrest due to the rising cost of living, and the disillusionment of many voters regarding the old parties, account for the success of the Shakai Taishuto.

There are two means whereby General Hayashi might cling to power despite the adverse majority. He might conciliate the major parties, appointing their representatives to vacant Cabinet seats; or, he might resort to a new dissolution of the Diet, meanwhile altering the electoral regulations. It seems probable, however, that his position will become ultimately untenable unless there is some drastic curtailment of freedom of voting, because the parties committed themselves so strongly to demand his resignation that they could hardly be bought off without great discredit to themselves.

Rumors of an impending change in the electoral law center around an announcement made by Home Minister Kakichi Kawarada just before the election. He indicated the likelihood of drastic reforms, possibly modeled on abolishing the present party system and setting up a new form of representation in the Diet.

Fascist Model

Somewhat similar to steps taken in Fascist Italy, the move would include vocational or proportional representation, and reduce the number of electoral constituencies.

The party strength in the new House will be: Minseito, 179; Seiyukai, 175; Shakai Taishuto or Social Masses Party, 37; Showaki, 19; Kokumin Domei, 11; Tohokai, 11; Independents and others, 34.

Political observers note that no government in Japan's history has received such a defeat as that of Premier Hayashi at the polls. Some writers compared it to Gov. Alfred M. Landon's defeat by President Roosevelt last November.

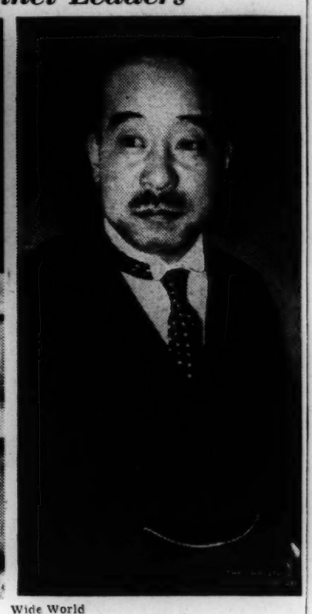
Issues in the election: Page 2.

Tokyo Cabinet Leaders

Wide World

Premier Senjuro Hayashi

The Parties Focused Their Campaign Against His Dissolution of the Diet



Wide World

Home Minister Kakichi Kawarada

He Proposes Weakening Parties by Changing Electoral Law

Anglo-Japanese Accord Proposal Linked to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 3—The "feelers" that Japan is putting forward for a rapprochement with Britain are welcomed in Downing Street on one condition, the Monitor understands—that the United States is also in on the deal.

For the time being, however, caution is the watchword. Japan is a land of kites—of the diplomatic kind as well as ordinary ones. And just now when Japan has just completed a general election is not regarded here as the right moment for rushing forward to capture any "kite" however attractive.

Nevertheless with the election's results showing a definite trend toward the moderate left it is believed here that the prospects of a reorientation of Japan's foreign policy, including her attitude toward China and naval limitations, are better than for a long while.

If the feelers sent forth last week are accurate, Japan, while wanting recognition here of her special position in China, no longer demands official recognition of Manchoukuo. It is also reported that Tokyo is ready for a joint loan to be made to China provided Japan as well as Britain, France, and the United States participate. This again is understood to be acceptable to Britain "in principle," though final approval would naturally depend on the terms of the proposed loan.

But the crux of the matter is held to lie in the meaning of the term, Japan's "special position" in China. Is Japan ready to desist in her forward military policy in North China? Does she still want to extend her influence in Mongolia? Is she prepared to reach a working agreement with the Soviet Union as well as with Nanking?

Another vital question from the British viewpoint is, What does Japan intend to do about naval limitation.

Rome-Bucharest Pact Halted By Hint From Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 3—By threatening to cancel French credits with which Roumania and Poland are rearming, France has thwarted—temporarily at least—a prospective Italo-Roumanian bilateral pact and a Polish attempt to conclude with Roumania an agreement tending to isolate Czechoslovakia.

The French Government has received "satisfactory assurances" from Bucharest that the Italo-Roumanian pact has been "adjourned for present," it is semi-officially stated here.

Acting with London's approval Paris sends a strongly worded protest to the Roumanian Government against the bilateral nature of the proposed accord with Rome on the grounds that it was incompatible with loyalty to the system of collective security in the League of Nations on which Franco-Roumanian friendship—and French credits for Roumanian rearmament—were founded.

Practically a New Alliance

Following the recent visit of the Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, to Bucharest French diplomatic circles were much disturbed over apparently authentic reports here that he had proposed to King Carol a new interpretation of the Polish-Roumanian pact which, by extending security guarantees to include not merely the eastern but the western frontier of the two countries, would have constituted in effect a new alliance directed against Czechoslovakia as well as Germany.

As an ally of both Poland and Czechoslovakia, France objected strongly to this maneuver. The impression here today is that the vigor of French diplomatic resistance and the force of France's argument that by a veiled hint of a threat to cancel the big French credits, which Poland like Roumania is using to carry on her rearmament, has had the desired effect.

Clings to Little Entente

The French Government is basing its hope of holding its central European allies on a carefully fostered movement toward new Danubian unity. Under the auspices of France, Austria is exploring the possibilities of rapprochement with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary. If such Danubian solidarity could be achieved France feels that this would enable Austria, whose independence is held essential to peace, to resist domination by either National Socialist Germany or Fascist Italy and perhaps eventually permit France herself to lighten her obligations in eastern Europe. So far, however, the project is admittedly in a preliminary stage.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Economics in the News

The Market Break—How the Shakeout in the Stock and Commodity Markets Went Around the World—Economic Unity

By H. B. E.

I have often thought that the economic ties binding the world together are like submarine cables. We cannot see them, but we know they exist. Unfortunately, our imaginations are not lively enough to be impressed with the thought, but must have ocular evidence, such as the sight of a cable ship, to envisage the nexus. So the recent shakeout in the financial markets provided ocular testimony of the world's economic co-existence. The shakeout—I use no stronger word advisedly—ran around the world.

The point of origin seems to have been London. Three factors combined to create the disturbance in British markets.

¶

First, there was the early-in-the-year decline in British Government bonds. Such an event betokens higher interest rates on new borrowing. The British Government, naturally enough, was somewhat perturbed by the prospect that it would have to pay more for armament borrowing. As it was, it misread the market lesson, and in the recent loan did not offer a high enough rate to sell the total loan.

Secondly, "hot money" has bothered London no less than Washington. "Hot money" in President Roosevelt's language refers to the foreign money employed in American markets which can be withdrawn on short notice. Most of it is British money. Just as the United States Government is inhospitable to it, so the British Government is reluctant to see it go. In view of the latter's need of capital, it wishes to see the money available at home. The signs are that, in a quiet "country club" manner of persuasion, the British Treasury took restraining action. For instance, British banks restricted their credit accommodation on collateral represented by American securities.

Thirdly, the British Government, with President Roosevelt, did not like the way that world commodities were shooting up. Higher prices meant that British rearmament would cost more. The speculative impetus for the rise appears to have originated in London. I am told that of late years even persons of small means have been buying a few pounds of copper as a "flutter." As with all speculation, a bubble eventually becomes so inflated that the slightest touch will burst it. President Roosevelt with his press-conference remark about too-high prices on April 9, applied the requisite touch. Judging from press reports, it had more reverberation in the city of London than in Wall Street, for, thanks in great part to New Deal measures, speculation in New York has been relatively restrained.

So the bubble was pricked. Liquidation began in the commodity markets and, with the assistance of the budget proposal of a tax on excess profits, spread to the stock markets.

¶

Now we may see how the tremor ran around the world.

Apparently the liquidation started in the selling of American stocks in London. A number of representative shares of American corporations are listed in Great Britain. For instance as much as 50 per cent of the trading in some American market leaders is done in London. A visitor tells me that fully half the portfolios of certain British investment trusts are in "Americans." Not all the trading is done by British either. Americans seeking to escape the anti-speculation rulings of the SEC and the Federal Reserve Board, not to mention American taxation and American publicity, trade in London, where the banks have much more freedom in financing speculation than they have in America. American money used in British markets, incidentally, would be "hot money" from the British standpoint.

At the same time the British were selling out in the United States as protection against falling values at home.

Naturally, the selling of "Americans" in London had a sympathetic reaction in New York. And the selling in New York left a hole which was not immediately plugged by American buyers. The reason was that American investors were bemused by a number of other depressing factors. For instance, there was the continued "cracking down" on prices. President Roosevelt's reference to high prices, coupled with Chairman Eccles' hint in his "Fortune" article, aroused a suspicion that a reduction in the price of gold was in the offing. Also, speculation was publicly frowned upon. Many investors, consequently, stayed on the sidelines, and allowed a shakeout to happen.

All the free markets in the world felt the repercussion of these events. Paris, Vienna, Prague, Budapest, and Tokyo showed sympathetic recessions. Investors, in all these centers have funds tied up in London. When they see values falling, there is an instinctive impulse to "fly to cash." For the most nervous thing in the world is money. In South Africa the gold scare has resulted in a definitive readjustment on the basis that the rumor will one day be realized. Even the sheltered markets in Italy and Germany felt the tremor.

¶

Truly the world is an economic neighborhood. The only thing lacking in the neighborhood is political neighborliness. Or should we say that we have discovered the business of living together, but not the art?

Shortage of Labor Is Declared Facing Skilled Industries

Industrial Board Shows Employment Is Still 4 P. C. Under '29

Biggest Gain Seen In Manufacturing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—A series of figures graphically illustrating the fact of widespread unemployment in the midst of the highest employment total which the country's major enterprises have known were made public today by the National Industrial Conference Board as a result of a nation-wide survey of employment conditions.

The board's report showed that the total of employed in manufacturing, agriculture, the service industries, trade and finance—a group which embraces between 80 and 85 per cent of the country's working population — surpassed the 1929 boom peak in March of this year by 868,000 workers, or more than 2 per cent.

And if 100 per cent of the nation's workers were included, the employment total for March this year would fall behind the 1929 peak by only 4 per cent, or 1,965,000 workers.

And yet March unemployment in all lines of enterprise remained greater by 6,500,000 than in 1929.

The apparent paradox, the report indicated, is resolved by the fact that the total body of persons of working age has enlarged by approximately 4,556,000 since 1929, with more children coming into the working class than ever before.

How It Is Reckoned

The salient figures are as follows:

Employment in all lines of enterprise averaged 47,276,000 in 1929, and had recovered to 45,311,000 in March of this year, or within 1,965,000 of the high boom level.

If the somewhat more restricted figure for basic manufacturing, agriculture, service industries, trade and finance are is separated out, its average for 1929 was 38,116,000 and has risen to a new peak of 38,984,000 in March of this year.

But unemployment, reckoned for all industries, stood at 1,012,000 in 1929, and still hovered around 7,533,000 in March of this year. The depression high for unemployment was calculated at just short of 15,000,000.

Latest figures on employment made public in Washington by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins differ from the totals of the National Industrial Conference Board because the former omits agriculture and the latter includes it. The Department of Labor puts the employment total in March of this year at 34,138,000 for industry and the service trades, compared with the board's figure of 45,311,000 including agriculture.

What Report Says

The report said, in part:

The greatest gain, as compared with 1929, has taken place in manufacturing. In this field the number of workers increased from 11,073,000 in 1929 to 11,678,000 in March, 1937, an advance of almost 5.5 per cent. In agriculture the number of workers rose from 10,650,000 in 1929 to 10,766,000 in March, or a little over 1 per cent; in the service industries employment advanced from 9,070,000 workers in 1929 to 9,131,000 in March, or 1 per cent; and in trade, distribution, and finance the number of workers increased from 7,323,000 to 7,409,000, or a little over 1 per cent.

Since the low month of the depression, March, 1933, in which the number of employed totaled 35,586,000, there has been an increase in employment of 9,725,000 persons. This advance constituted a re-absorption of 83.2 per cent of the decline in numbers employed between

New Deal Apprehensive of Permanent Army of Jobless in Future

Lack of Skilled Men Is Paradox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—A labor shortage in certain skilled industries is being envisaged here as a definite possibility by business and administration leaders.

Another paradox of recovery is the possible continuance of unemployment on a considerable scale even after the trade revival cycle has reached its peak, a year or so hence, unless a shorter work week or other social readjustments are made.

These and similar forecasts are leading to a re-examination of certain fundamental economic conditions, as the country drives ahead to a major revival of business subsequent to the greatest depression in history. Times have changed, it is generally agreed, since the previous 1929 peak, and even if business now climbs above the 1929 summit, it will be a new kind of a world that will be found there.

Trend to Shorter Week

At the Chamber of Commerce convention just held in Washington James W. Hook, president of the New England Council and head of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, Conn., told businessmen that the trend today is "obviously toward a shorter work week."

"Any plant that is not truly endeavoring to bring its work week down to approximately 40 hours is storing up trouble for itself later," he declared.

Mr. Hook obviously was taking cognizance of the vast improvement in technological efficiency which has been going on in the past seven lean years, by which the problem of employment is complicated, it is widely felt, unless some of the advantage is passed on to workers in shorter hours.

The prospect is, as seen here, that acute labor shortage in some lines will go hand-in-hand with a continuing unemployment problem in less skilled industries, perhaps permanently, and that American social customs must be revised to the new conditions.

The construction industry already reports labor shortages.

Point to Labor Shortages

The Building Trade Employers Association, New York city, the "Architectural Forum," the United States Employment Service, all point to labor shortages in existence or developing in scattering communities in a number of skilled occupations, chiefly construction and metal goods.

For such conditions, the United States Chamber of Commerce has just recommended (1) wider vocational training and (2) support of public employment agencies.

It is to be noted that the Chamber declined to back an unemployment census (urged by the National Association of Manufacturers and the President's Business Advisory Council, and opposed by President Roosevelt) on the ground that past results have proved "disappointing."

While these labor shortages in skilled trades are developing, some 8,500,000 workers are still unemployed. A WPA report, just issued, estimates that from now on America, even at best of times, will have a permanent minimum of 4,000,000 unemployed.

This estimate has been sharply attacked and the question of the permanency of the unemployment problem remains open. Obviously much depends on future length of the work day, elimination of child labor and retirement ages. In essence, it is a question whether the existing economic system under the best of circumstances can absorb its whole army of workers, without leaving a big "labor reserve."

Prof. Paul Douglas, University of Chicago, in studies of four major industries, 1897-1926, found an average of 10 per cent unemployed all that time.

The Boom Year Averages

In the relatively prosperous years 1923 and 1926, estimates nevertheless place more than 1,500,000 out of work.

In the 1929 boom year, a conservative Brookings Institution estimate places unemployment at over 1,000,000, while the American Federation of Labor and the President's Committee on Economic Security set the average at 2,000,000.

The same Brookings report finds that "despite the increase in population, the number of wage earners (in manufacturing) in 1929 was lower than in 1919 . . . the evidence forces the conclusion that in absolute numbers manufacturing is barely holding its own in furnishing direct employment and, like agriculture, it is becoming relatively less important."

Each year 500,000 young workers are added to the labor force. Overall productivity of labor, according to a WPA research project on "Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques," is constantly improving, and increased 39 per cent, 1920-1935.

Development of new industries is commonly supposed to meet the problem of technological unemployment. Speakers before the Chamber of Commerce convention (like Mr. Hook), and the Brookings Institution itself, place emphasis on the need for shorter work hours.

Princess Elizabeth Gets £6000 In British Civil List Report

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—Princess Elizabeth, young heir presumptive to the British throne, was recommended today for an annual grant of £6000 in a report of the Commons Civil List committee.

The Duke of Windsor, who gave up his throne, was not mentioned.

Total recommendations of the civil list are £410,000 annually. When Princess Elizabeth comes of age, the committee recommends her pension be increased to £15,000 a year.

To make doubly certain there would be no change in the manner to which English Kings are accustomed, the committee defeated a Labor amendment which would have urged "greater simplicity" for George VI and adopted another by Mr. Winston Churchill which read:

"The ancient usages and ceremonies centering upon the crown have become, even more than in former times, a bulwark against dictatorship and a symbol of the union of all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, we hereby affirm we do not desire any change in the style and establishment of the sovereign and his family. . . ."

The vote on which this was adopted was 12 to 3.

The Duke of Gloucester, who has taken over additional duties during Princess Elizabeth's minority, was recommended for an increase. The committee suggested he be paid an annuity of £10,000 in addition to his present annual stipend of £25,000. It was stipulated that the additional money for Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester be taken from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Queen Mary's previous provision of £70,000 was maintained.

The committee adopted the provisions suggested by the King in a message to Commons several weeks ago. It is taken for granted the presene recommendations will be passed by Parliament.

The King did not mention any pension for his elder brother Edward, whom he replaced after Edward's abdication. It is assumed that Edward will be maintained privately out of the royal coffers.

The committee stated it was satisfied that the stipend made for the crown is "adequate" for the proper maintenance of the dignity of the crown, but no more than "adequate."

The annual award for new civil pensions to distinguished natural scientists, was increased from £1200 to £2500.

Liberals Versus Militarism Is Real Issue in Japan's Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Japanese election just concluded must be regarded as a test of strength between opposing trends in Japanese political life, not as a contest between political parties.

On the one side is the trend, represented by the Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, who enjoys the support of the fighting services and of a considerable part of the conservative bureaucracy, to give Japan a more authoritarian type of government, in which the role of the Diet is to be reduced to approving the bills, which the Government sees fit to lay before it, with an "Ours not to question why" attitude.

On the other side are the two main political parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, which have both been affronted by the curt dissolution of the Diet on the last day of its spring session after it had co-operated with the Hayashi Cabinet to the extent of passing a budget of record size with the largest military and naval appropriations ever authorized in Japan's history.

Efficiency or Freedom

While Premier Hayashi endeavored to make the main issue of the election more efficient administration and subordination of party interests to state necessities, the parties took their stand on the principle of freedom of parliamentary debate and criticism. Some of their spokesmen described the action of the Cabinet in dissolving the Diet on March as unconstitutional.

The real cleavage between the Cabinet and the parties cuts still deeper. General Hayashi, as this correspondent was able to learn from a long talk at the General's home last year, before he assumed office, is in no way a Hitler of a Mussolini. He believes that the old-fashioned Japanese code of ethics, with its blend of Confucian and Shinto ideas, its emphasis on reverence for the Emperor, filial piety, moderation and benevolence, offers the best means for the solution of all perplexing problems of political and economic unrest. He would most sincerely repudiate the suggestion that he wishes to impose on Japan a fascist form of government.

Yet Japan seems to be moving not indeed toward full-fledged fascism but toward the application of certain fascist ideas, such as greater state control of industry, subordination of commercial to military considerations in industry and trade, centralization of greater authority in fewer hands. This trend is a result of an arms race which shows no signs of abating.

Many Japanese military leaders believe the country is confronted with an emergency which calls for a concentrated national effort and which is not compatible with even the very feeble and limited influence which the Diet has exercised over the course of political developments. This influence has mainly taken the form of sharp critical speeches by the more independent deputies and of delaying action in connection with some of the Cabinet's more unpalatable bills.

Against State Control

The main political parties which have close affiliations with private business are inclined to look askance at the more sweeping proposals for state control over industry in the interests of national defense. And they are naturally anxious to preserve what little power and prestige the course of events in Japan since 1931 has left them.

There are several paradoxical features about the election. Although the Government precipitated the election by abruptly dissolving the Diet, there appeared from the outset to be no way in which the Government could be endorsed at the polls, even if, as was highly doubtful, the majority of voters had desired to register their approval for the policy of dissolution. There was, therefore, a strong probability that, for the first time in Japanese history since the adoption of universal manhood suffrage in 1925, a Cabinet in power would sustain a technical defeat in an election as the Hayashi Cabinet did last Friday.

It has hitherto been axiomatic that whichever party controlled the police could win the election. At the preceding election, held in February, 1936, there was, to be sure, much official agitation for "clean politics," and the police were instructed to proceed against irregularities with the utmost strictness. Yet in that election also the results were not displeasing to the Cabinet in power, that of Admiral Okada, which was almost literally machine-gunned out of existence by the Feb. 26 outbreak, a few days after the election was held.

Social Mass Party

Before the current election, however, General Hayashi's Cabinet was opposed to both the main parties, of which the Minseito had 205 and the Seiyukai 171 seats in a house of 466 members. The Cabinet was supported only by two small groups, the Showakai, with 25 members, and the Kokumin Domei, with 12, and by a few independent deputies.

The Showakai consists of secessionists from the Seiyukai, the Kokumin Domei of a group which deserted the Minseito.

The Shakai Taishuto, or Social Mass Party, which increased its representation from three deputies to 18 at the last election, was equally opposed to the "reactionary" Cabinet and to the "capitalist" Seiyukai and Minseito, standing, as it does, for a program of moderate socialism.

In view of the popular discontent with the higher cost of living which has been the main cause of a number of recent strikes and labor disputes, the Shakai Taishuto entered the election with prospects of registering a further substantial gain.

But it should not be imagined that the return of a majority of Minseito and Seiyukai deputies in the election will lead necessarily even to the fall of the present Cabinet, much less to a change in the basic Japanese political situation, with the power of the permanent bureaucrats, the Army and the Navy, very much overshadowing that of the Diet. Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki intimated that, if the new Diet is no more satisfactory than its predecessor, there will be another dissolution.

Premier Hayashi expressed the hope that a new party, sympathetic with the Government's program, will emerge. Gossip about the probable leaders and promoters of such a party has been widespread. The name of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, President of the House of Peers, has been frequently mentioned in this connection, but nothing came of these reports in the election.

There was too little time between the dissolution and the election for such a party to build up an effective nation-wide organization comparable with that of the Minseito and the Seiyukai. Inasmuch as the small groups which support the Government cannot hope to increase their strength very materially, it seemed from the outset that a majority of the deputies in the new Diet would still belong to the old parties. Administrative pressure here and there could lead to the selection of a candidate whom the Government prefers, or to the defeat of one who is especially objectionable. But a sweeping Government victory seemed to be impossible under any circumstances.

The campaign was waged under considerable negative restrictions as to candidates' freedom of speech. The police were instructed to stop immediately utterances falling under the following six categories:

1—Urging mass uprisings or direct action to achieve reforms.

2—Accusing the military of trying to provoke a war with aggressive intentions.

3—Declaring that the fighting services intend to reject the parliamentary system.

4—Causing suspicion about obedience to orders in the services.

5—Injuriously influencing the attitude of the people toward the conscription system.

6—Agitating for the establishment of a popular front.

The chief secretary of the Seiyukai, Seijun Ando, was one of the first victims of these restrictions. He was stopped while addressing a crowded meeting in one of the principal halls of Tokyo by one of the numerous police officers who are always present at such gatherings. The officer objected to Mr. Ando's declaration that the Government's policy points the way to dictatorship.

The climax of a month of political campaigning, which had been characterized by an exchange of recriminations between Premier Hayashi and spokesmen of the two largest political parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, occurred on Friday when Japan went to the polls to elect a new Diet. Early reports indicated that an unusually large proportion of the 14,500,000 eligible voters failed to cast ballots.

Public Apathy

The decline of interest reflected in this circumstance is attributable to two causes: First, the result was a foregone conclusion; and second, the election could not settle anything decisively. As no new party supporting the Government emerged, the Minseito and Seiyukai obviously were headed for a substantial majority of seats in the new Diet, as formerly.

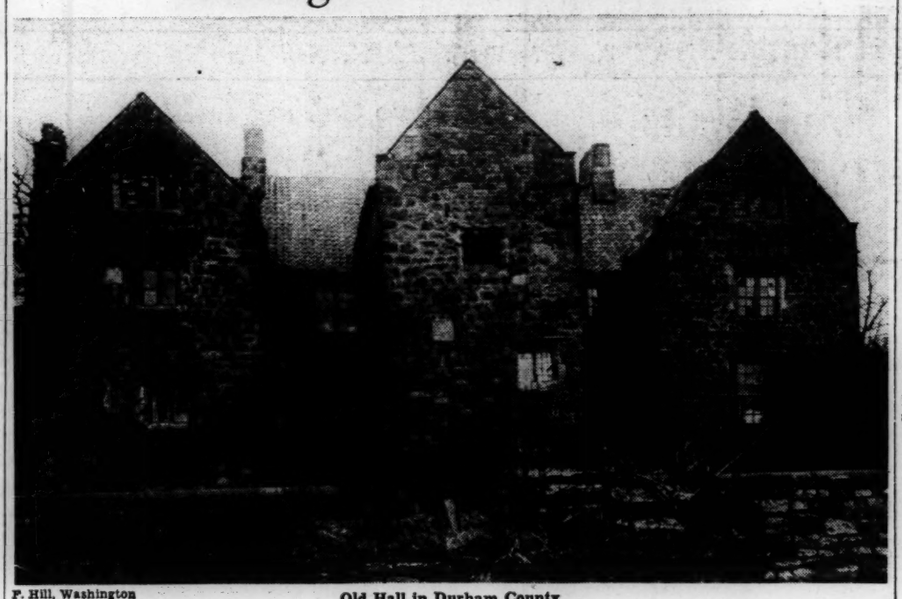
Interest therefore centered around what would happen after the election, and here, while there is much speculation, there is no certainty. The Minseito and Seiyukai conducted the campaign as a drive against Premier Hayashi personally. Stressing the argument that the Diet dissolution was unwarranted, and even unconstitutional.

Their leaders insisted that the Cabinet should resign if the new Diet revealed a Minseito-Seiyukai majority, as it has now done. But General Hayashi and his associates have not accepted this interpretation of the situation. Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki even predicted a second dissolution if the new Diet is insufficiently compliant to the Cabinet's wishes.

There are rumors the new dissolution will possibly be accompanied by a changed election law, working disadvantage to the established parties. The fact that General Hayashi is a military man of little political experience increases the uncertainty of his future line of conduct.

If the Cabinet resigns without resorting to a new dissolution, this would represent a minor victory for parliamentarism, although the time still seems far distant when the parties could decisively influence the course of national affairs.

Washington's Ancestral Home



F. Hill, Washington

Old Hall in Durham County
Appeal Being Made for Its Restoration

Washington Family's Home At Wessynton Held for Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The hall in the county of Durham, in which the first of George Washington's ancestors to bear the name of Washington lived in the twelfth century, has been bought by a local committee.

This committee now appeals for £1000 to restore the old hall.

In 1183 a certain William de Hertburn moved to Washington, County Durham, then called Wessynton, and took the name of the village. His family were Lords of the Manor of Washington till 1376, when they disposed of the manor to the Blaykeston family. A branch of the family later moved to Northamptonshire; and it was from Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire, that John Washington, great-grandfather of George, went to America in 1653.

The famous Washington arms of "three stars and two stripes" is displayed carved in stone on Hilton Castle, about three miles from Washington village.

The old hall was rebuilt by William James, Bishop of Durham, in 1610; but portions of the building dating from the twelfth century were discovered in the course of the preliminary restoration work. Thus parts of the hall which the ancient Washingtons knew still exists.

It is the intention of the committee to adapt the building when restored as a village community center. It would thus be of great service as a center for social and welfare activity in what is one of the most "depressed" areas of England.

President Spends Sunday Cruising Off Port Aransas

GALVESTON, Texas, May 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt, with ideal weather prevailing, spent a quiet Sabbath yesterday cruising on the U. S. S. Potomac off Port Aransas, about 200 miles southwest of Galveston.

Already tanned from his journey on the destroyer Moffett from New Orleans and as a result of his first fishing, the vacationing Chief Executive devoted yesterday to sunning himself on deck and reading in his cabin.

A few mackerel were caught before from a 40-foot motor whaleboat. Word from the party yesterday was that no attempt had yet been made for tarpon.

Two navy seaplanes were being sent here from Pensacola, Fla., to replace the two damaged yesterday when a strong wind caused them to drag anchor and collide. They will be used to take mail from White House headquarters here and return any that the President wishes to dispatch to Washington.

Arrival of the neutrality measure on Saturday night, which was signed in the ship, found the President reading a book in his cabin, still dressed in old gray trousers and a white polo shirt. He said he had enjoyed the trip down from New Orleans and had had good weather, except for some fog.

The President spent last night on the Potomac inside the jetties off Port Aransas.

Simpson Divorce Decreed in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 3—The divorce decree of Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson was made absolute here today by the Divorce Court, there being no answer when the judge, Sir Boyd Merriman, asked, "Does anyone appear to show cause why the decree nisi should not be pronounced absolute?"

This clears the way for Mrs. Simpson's long-discussed marriage to the Duke of Windsor, who is understood to be now on his way to rejoin her in France.

Rebels Say España Sunk by Own Mine Near Santander

HENDAYE, France, May 3 (AP)—The Spanish insurgents yesterday admitted the loss of the strongest unit of their navy, the 16,140-ton battleship España, but denied that it was sunk by the enemy.

The España went down Friday after striking one of the insurgents' own floating mines while chasing a British blockade runner off Santander, declared a communiqué issued at Salamanca, seat of the insurgent regime.

The España's entire crew got off safely in small boats to the destroyer Velasco, said the communiqué. (The España's usual complement was 854 officers and men.)

The insurgents definitely denied reports from Bilbao that the España was sunk by a bomb from a government airship which went to the aid of a British freighter. "There were no enemy ships within miles when the accident occurred," said the communiqué.

In the land war for Bilbao both sides claimed successes. Basque reports asserted that Saturday's fighting in the Bermeo sector, on the Bay of Biscay coast northeast of the Basque capital, constituted "another stinging Italian defeat."

A Bilbao communiqué said that two Italian divisions were routed by a Basque counter-attack and abandoned large quantities of war supplies. Documents found on Italian prisoners, said the communiqué, revealed there were 16,000 Italians on the Bilbao front, commanded by a General Piasone.

According to prisoners' stories, there were 70 or 80 German and Italian airplanes based at Vitoria and 30 or 40 more at Recajo.

The insurgents declared that the Bermeo fighting resulted in their capture of that important fishing port and three other towns. Gen. Emilio Mola, commanding the Bilbao drive, was pushing ahead in a series of swift attacks at different points in the Basque lines, said reports to Vitoria.

The communiqué announcing the loss of the España listed successes during the civil war by the insurgent naval forces. These included sinking of the Government warship Fernandez, sinking of eight Government coast guard boats and several armed freighters; capture of more than 50 freighters whose cargoes included 50 airplanes and many airplane motors, more than 100 guns, 3000 machine guns, more than 100,000 rifles and 70,000,000 rifle cartridges, 20,000 artillery shells, 19,000 aviation bombs, 40,000 uniforms.

Amelia Earhart Sets Plans For World-Girdling Flight

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 3—Amelia Earhart's second attempt to fly around the world will start, tentatively, about May 30, she smilingly told reporters here.

"I don't know how long the flight will take—there is no time limit because that type of flying never has been done before," she added. "Of course, we will have to hurry or someone else will do the thing first."

She stopped here while en route by plane from Chicago to Burbank, Calif., where her "flying laboratory" is being repaired. The flier's ship was damaged at Honolulu, March 20, as she started the second leg of her first globe-circling effort.

Mediation Appeal Sought by Women In Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3 — The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom closed its annual meeting here today, after asking President Roosevelt to appeal for mediatioon in the Spanish War.

At the same time, the league urged the President not to use his newly-gained authority under the Neutrality Law to ban the sending of food, clothing and other supplies to the sufferers in Spain.

In other resolutions, the women commended the work of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, advocated civilian administration of the CCC under the Interior Department, urged repeal of section 213 A of the Economy Act limiting the right of married women to work, and recommended support of cooperatives "as a means of expressing the technique of non-violent social readjustment."

The appeal for mediation of the Spanish conflict said:

"Since the continuation of the Spanish conflict permits the danger to world peace to mount tragically day by day, be it resolved that we most earnestly urge the President to take the initiative of which he is so largely capable to call for concerted action for mediation, with the immediate objective of withdrawing all foreign troops from Spain."

Turning their attention momentarily from the international to the labor field at their annual banquet here Saturday night, the league heard Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan declare that the use of violence as a weapon in labor disputes is doomed to failure. Governor Murphy advocated establishment in each state of a board of industrial relations, with broad powers to deal with labor problems. Such boards, he said, should deal not only with industrial disputes, but should make investigations of conditions and practices "that are inimical to the interests of the public and to employers and employees.

"Force," Governor Murphy declared, "never settles industrial disputes. Those who advocate it cannot now claim that by such methods they achieve good ends. It is inescapably futile."

Collective bargaining, he held is a "far more potent, more effective weapon than force."

"Peace and Freedom," said Governor Murphy, "need champions as much in 1937 as they did in 1915. What is more important, they are needed sorely here within our own borders, as well as on the meeting grounds of nations.

"The methods of force and violence that you have fought so nobly to eradicate in international relations, are eating insiduously into the relations between many members of the American commonwealth."

The league drew its meeting to a close today with a review of international relations on the Western Hemisphere, given by Miss Heloise Brainerd, inter-American chairman with an exposition of the defense needs of the United States, by Mauritz Hallgren, author of "The Tragic Fallacy," and with a wreath-laying ceremony at the site of the former British Embassy, where the Rush-Bagot Treaty, demilitarizing the Canadian border, was signed in 1887.

72-Hour Law Signed For N. Y. Marriages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 3—The bill by Miss Jane H. Todd, Republican member of the Assembly from Westchester County, requiring the lapse of 72 hours between the issuance of a marriage license and the ceremony was written into the New York State statutes today following approval by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The bill, aimed to ban hasty marriages, had been before the Legislature for two sessions, but was not passed until last week.

The law, effective on Sept. 1, permits exceptions in emergencies upon an order from a Supreme Court Justice, or, in the case of persons between 14 and 16 years of age, a ruling from a children's court. Under the law, the town or city clerk must note the day and hour of license issuance, and the clergyman or magistrate performing the ceremony make a like record of the marriage.

Stricter Divorce Cases Planned in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 3—The big estates section of New York, embracing Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange and Dutchess counties, is preparing to take a leaf from English law in handling divorce cases, following announcement by Joseph Morschauser, formerly State Supreme Court justice and now offical referee of the Ninth Judicial District, that he had arranged with John R. Schwartz, district attorney of Dutchess County to assign a member of his stay to attend all marital cases as amicus curiae and "defender of the marriage bond." His work will be to prevent collusion or fraud.

Recalling that there has been a large number of annulment cases in these counties recently and that there has been some criticism of the frequency with which annulment decrees were granted, Mr. Morschauser said effort were being made to tighten up on these cases without attempting to duplicate the English procedure of the King's proctor, who, through his own separate office, conducts his own investigations.

He will go only so far at this time as having a staff member of the district attorney's office on hand "to prevent any slips."

Mr. Morschauser recalled that today trial courts were powerless to refuse decrees so long as the testimony conforms to the law. He held, however, that additional legislation would be necessary to correct abuses in annulment cases but that meanwhile a practical check could be provided by assistance from the district attorney.

Spanish Insurgents Reported Closing In on Basque Army

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, France, May 3 (AP)—Gen. Emilio Mola's insurgent troops were reported in diplomatic dispatches from Bilbao last night to have broken through the last line of Basque defenders on the Bay of Biscay coast and to have reached the gates of Las Arenas, between Bilbao and the sea.

From Las Arenas the insurgents have only to move up wide roads along the Nervion river, which runs into the center of Bilbao, only eight miles away.

The dispatches described General Mola's troops as "German and Italian."

Warships of France and Great Britain gathered here prepared to steam to the beleagured Basque capital to evacuate foreigners.

Insurgent capture of Las Arenas would leave the Basque armies and Bilbao's 350,000 inhabitants only one road out of the city—that along the western bank of the Nervion to Castro Urdiales on the coast, where a road to Santander begins.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco is reported to have lodged a protest with Great Britain against the evacuation of refugees from Bilbao.

Diplomatic sources reported the delivery of the insurgent note to the British Embassy in Hendaye.

General Franco charged in it, they said, that evacuation would aid the Basque defense of the seaport and provincial capital in violation of the European "hands-off Spain" accord.

He maintained that Bilbao was a military objective and that neutral nations had no right to remove the population, as this would eliminate a burden from the Basques and permit them to concentrate on fighting.

British sources said they were proceeding, nevertheless, with their plans to rescue a number of women and children from Bilbao—with or without General Franco's consent—on humanitarian grounds.

The first ships bearing refugees were expected to reach France today. The evacuation, however, will be less extensive than contemplated originally, as diplomats pointed out the insurgent troops were closing in on the capital and planes were bombing the port.

Franco Voids Rent Of Jobless Rebels And Militiamen

SALAMANCA, Spain, May 3 (AP)—The insurgent chief, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, yesterday signed a decree exempting jobless persons and state militiamen from paying rent when it is less than 150 pesetas (approximately $8.25) per month.

The decree indicated an intention to equalize the burden among landlords of insurgent-held Spain.

Thousands of poor families were covered under the measure, which exempted the favored groups from paying back gas and light bills if they did not exceed average expenditure for the past three months.

The decree gave the same privileges to families whose male members are fighting in the insurgent forces.

Winlock To Head Museum Officers

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3 (AP)—Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, was re-elected president of the American Association of Museums, at the opening of the three-day meeting of the group yesterday.

Other officers renamed are Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, vice-President for history; Henry W. Kent, secretary of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, vice-president for art; Felix Warburg, vice-president of the New York Museum of Science and Industry, vice-president for industry; Hermon C. Bumpus, trustee of the Boston Children's Museum, vice-president for science, and Luke Vincent Lockwood, New York City, secretary New council members named for 1937-40 are:

James J. A. Fortier, president of the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans; Frank B. Jewett, president of the New York Museum of Science and Industry; Francis H. Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, and Clyde H. Burroughs, secretary of the Detroit Institute of Arts. Re-elected council members include:

Frederick Trubee Davison, president of the American Museum of Natural History at New York; Mrs. Juliana R. Force, director of the Whitney Museum of American Art at New York; Chauncey J. Hamlin, president of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences; and Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the Children's Museum, Boston.

O'Duffy's Brigade To Leave Spain

DUBLIN, May 3 (AP)—Gen. Owen O'Duffy's Irish brigade, which has been fighting with insurgents in the Spanish war, is coming home, reports here last night said.

Two reasons were given for his withdrawal from the conflict:

The Irish Free State's non-intervention act forbids replacements; and the unit, with depleted ranks, was in danger of being broken up and sent to different fronts. General O'Duffy was reported unwilling to agree to splitting up his forces.

The volunteers' six-month service contract has ended, the reports said.

(About 1200 Irishmen were estimated to have been fighting in Spain early last month, nearly 1000 of them under General O'Duffy, leader of Irish fascists. The others were reported with government armies.)

Germany Disclaims Responsibility In Shelling Guernica

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 3—Germany is expressing indignation at the "lies and calumnies" which are being directed against it in connection with recent incidents in the Spanish Civil War.

A report that the town of Guernica was destroyed by German airplanes is again emphatically denied here, and declared to be traceable to certain deeply laid schemes from the City of London, especially as it is "well known that the Bolsheviks themselves set Guernica afire."

Report of the landing of 1500 Germans at San Sebastian is also refuted in the press as another example of the "lying" agitation conducted by anti-National Socialist circles abroad against the Third Reich which, it is claimed, has done so much toward establishing the foundations of peace in the last four years.

Plans for Mint Dedication

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP)—Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the United States Mints, was here today, preparatory to helping dedicate the new San Francisco mint May 15.

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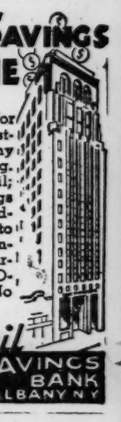
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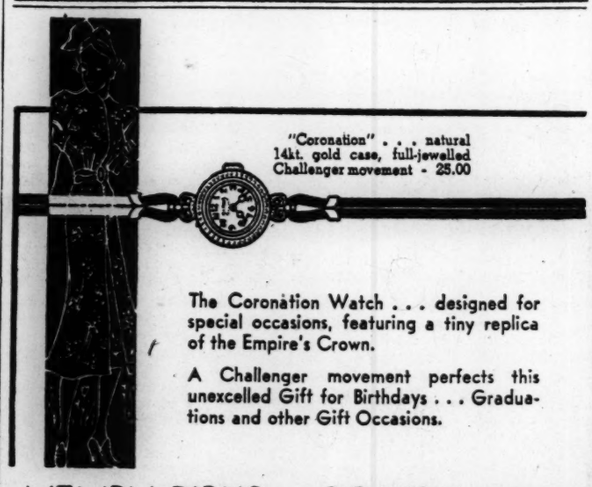
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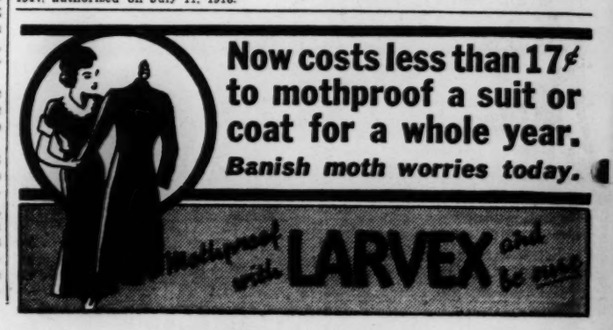
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New Argentine Stamp Stirs Protest by Britain and Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Great Britain was not the only country to protest against the map which was printed on the current issue of Argentine one-peso postage stamps. Chile also complained because the Argentine shade was lavished rather generously on that part of Patagonia where the two transandean countries converge toward the tip of the South American continent. Chile was especially sore because Tierra del Fuego was made to appear as if it was wholly Argentine territory, whereas the sovereignty of the island is divided more or less equally between the two countries.

The Buenos Aires Government could not very well disregard these just representations, the result of which is that a newly-engraved stamp is on sale in Argentine post offices with rectifications in favor of Chile and omissions of all other South American frontiers—a prudential step in view of the numerous boundary disputes that have cropped up all over the southern continent.

Chile was more fortunate than Great Britain in securing changes in the postage stamp map, for the new issues still contains a blob of Argentine shade for the British Falkland Islands. An old country like Britain, of course, is less sensitive in these matters than the comparatively young South American states, but, nonetheless, there have been several diplomatic representations on the subject.

The attention of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was called to the first stamp issue and, in instructing the ambassador in Buenos Aires to protest, he remarked that advancement of Argentina's claim to the crown colony islands could only affect existing friendly relations between the two countries. The ambassador's protest is now seen to have had no effect.

Argentina has pressed her claim to the islands periodically for nearly a century. It is based on historical grounds and those of geographical contiguity. The Argentine attitude has been featured in more recent years by refusal to recognize mail from the islands with the British colonial stamp and the refusal of Argentine civil registry and police officials to recognize islanders as British subjects. On arrival in Argentina they are forced to take out an Argentine carnet or passport.

London refuses to admit the Argentine claim and, so far as historical, including occupation, evidence goes, there seems little at the back of it. Recently, when discussing the postage stamp issue, Buenos Aires editors have shown not a little anxiety that their country will suffer as a result of this petty molestation of Argentinas biggest commercial client.

Argentina lost out considerably when the Ottawa preferential policy was inaugurated and there are fears that she will lose more when British imperial duties come up for reconsideration. Argentines know their old customer well enough to realize she will not take reprisals but they do fear that continual revamping of the Falklands issue will lose many British friends for their country just at the time when it is in her interests to increase them.

That a keen London eye is being focussed on Argentina's relations with Great Britain was shown once again when the Colonial Secretary was asked in the House of Commons on what terms the Buenos Aires Government had been permitted to erect a weather station on Laure Island, South Orkneys, a dependency of the Falkland Islands. He was also asked whether this permission implied Argentine admission of British sovereignty or whether he would make continuation dependent on such recognition.

The minister's reply revealed that the station had been established by a British antarctic expedition in 1903 but, in response to an invitation, the Argentine meteorological department took charge of it the following year and had maintained the observatory ever since. As a matter of fact, the South Orkneys only became a dependency of the Falkland Islands four years after the offer was accepted. The British Government, apparently, does not consider Argentine maintenance of the observatory as any danger to British sovereignty of the islands.

Mexico Discovers Its Past

Idol From Monte Alban
Early Period Sculpture Unearthed by University Expedition

President Cárdenas
Visiting Scene of Excavations

Art Eras Unpiled In Oaxaca Under Cárdenas' Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A second discovery of paramount importance made in the archaeological zone of Monte Alban, in the southern state of Oaxaca, is announced. President Cárdenas was present at the opening of three new tombs, one of which contains frescoes, stones and idols believed to hold the key to the ancient Zapotec civilization.

Monte Alban is a great mound of semi-excavated remains of the Zapotec and Mixtec civilizations which is found seven miles northeast of the city of Oaxaca in Oaxaca state. Since 1930 an expedition headed by Dr. Alfonso Caso, a member of the faculty of the National University of Mexico, has worked in the region for several months each year.

The first important discovery made at Monte Alban was the opening of Tomb No. 7 in 1931. This tomb held the remains of Mixtec chieftains, covered with rare metal ornaments and jewels. These jewels, including pearls, turquoise, alabaster vases, and gold masks and ornaments, have become famous for the fineness of their quality and for the chaftsmanship of the metal work.

Since 1931, the excavations at Monte Alban have continued with much valuable archaeological data established.

President Cárdenas, accompanied by Eduardo Suarez, Finance Minister, and Gonzalo Vazquez Vela, Minister of Education, supervised the unsealing of the tombs. The President and Dr. Caso were the first to enter them.

Tomb No. 104 is of small dimensions, measuring approximately three by one and one half meters. It was found in almost perfect preservation and it thus provides, according to Dr. Caso, the possibility of learning the customs and rites of the ancient Zapotec race, as well as their art and writing forms.

The entrance to the tomb was sealed with a stone slab decorated with symbolical bars, while the walls contain frescoes in such a perfect state that they are described as appearing to have been painted yesterday. The frescoes, in blue, red, yellow, black and white, present an allegory of Zapotecan deities and animals, and the Zapotec numeral system.

This race is said to be the earliest to employ the bar and dot system of numbers, which achievement was made in an era Before Christ, and antedated the Old Mayan civilization in Guatemala.

In the antechamber to the tomb was found a great carved stone figure of a man, possibly a deity, which measures two meters square. The figure has a headdress of plumes, a form of decoration characteristic of many of the early Indian cultures.

Also discovered in the tomb was a human skeleton with all bones intact, and surrounded by offerings of jade and stone idols. In five wall niches were found small idols beautifully sculptured in clay.

Another object discovered was a stone the size of a pigeon's egg, believed to be turquoise, exquisitely carved.

President Cárdenas announced the appropriation of 10,000 pesos, and the co-operation of all forces of the Mexican Government for the continuation of the work of exploration.

During the excavations of the mounds of Monte Alban, five epochs of civilization have been established, says Dr. Caso. Four of these are the products of the Zapotec race and one is of the Mixtecs. A curious characteristic of the mounds is that each era has been superimposed upon the remains of preceding ones.

The first epoch at Monte Alban pre-dates the Old Mayan civilization in Guatemala and is before the era of Christ. The second epoch represents the Golden Age of the race, when their city dominated the Gulf region. During this time they built their great pyramids, only partly excavated today, and perfected their arts of painting, writing and sculpturing. This second era was contemporaneous with Old Mayan culture.

The third epoch was contemporary with the New Mayan civilization in Yucatan and with the Toltec Empire centered about Tenochtitlan, to the north. The fourth epoch was one of decadence; and during the fifth epoch the Zapotecs were conquered by their powerful enemies, the Mixtecs.

With the funds now provided through the announcement of the President, Dr. Caso will pursue his excavations until the rainy season forces suspension of operations. The Caso expedition is supported in part by the National University of Mexico, by the department of history and geography of the Pan American Union, by Carnegie allotment and by contributions from former President Rubio and Mrs. Dwight Morrow and W. W. Atwood.

Hand and Machine Compete Amicably at Monterrey Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex., May 3—Gold filigree workers from Yucatan, enamel work painters and carvers from Michoacan, weavers of serapes from Tlaxcala, Saltillo and Oaxaca, tortoise-shell carvers from Acapulco, wood carvers from Mexico, glass blowers from Guadalajara and potters from Puebla have arrived here to demonstrate their skill to visitors at the Monterrey Fair, which opened May 1.

A motive of the fair is the gathering together of singers, dancers and handicraft workers, to awaken interest in their traditional skills, and to show that expanding factory production need not displace anything beautiful, handmade or historical. Rather, say the executive committee, factories, by making commonplace necessities cheaply and quickly, leave artists and craftsmen more time to specialize and to perfect themselves.

Exponents of all the strange native Mexican dances—some of them ancient Indian, many of them quaint mixtures of Spanish and Indian elements, are here from every section of the Republic, accompanied by their special bands of musicians, all dressed in their native costumes. The streets of Monterrey are again lively with prancing horses and the picturesquely dressed Mexican horsemen, with their great felt peaked hats, tight trousers, short vests and saddles hand worked and decorated with silver.

The fair is an industrial exposition as well as a folklore fair, in which will be displayed a history of Mexico's industrial progress.

The managing committees of the fair, which represent the business and professional men of Monterrey, have announced that although moneys taken in will be used for the building and improvement of state institutions, the main object is to demonstrate to Mexico and the United States the progress made here since the beginning of the century, when Monterrey first began to develop as a manufacturing center.

At the present time, Monterrey supplies a great part of the manufactured articles used in Mexico, including glass ware, dishes, steel and steel products, clothing, shoes, and chemicals. There are upward of 400 factories in Monterrey, employing some 20,000 workmen.

Festivities will last throughout the month and will comprise a stock show, horse and dog races, circus performances, typical Mexican "charro" or cowboy exhibitions of skill, baseball and football games, parades of floats, concerts of typical music, and the crowning of Senorita Maria Cristina Sada, representative of one of Monterrey's oldest families, as Queen of the Fair.

President Cardenas has advised the members of the executive committee and Gen. Anacleto Guerrero, Governor of Nuevo Leon, that if he cannot be present at the official opening of the exposition, he will try to be here for the opening of the stock show, or at some other time during the month.

Under the auspices of the Education Department, the ballet "30-30" will be performed by dancers selected from among the school children; and a pageant will be given by 3000 Indians in costume, before a background of pyramids and platforms out of doors, reproducing an ancient Toltecan ritual, "The Fifth Sun."

Low Bridges Fail To Delay Newest Chicago Fireboat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 54 bridges over the Chicago river will no longer be stumbling blocks to the city waterfront fire fighting equipment. Chicago's newest fireboat, the Fred A. Busse, just placed in service, is built to go under bridges without waiting for the delays of opening them. Rising only 15 feet above the water it has a one or two-foot clearance under all bridges with the exception of one low railroad span.

For years Chicago fireboats were often the last equipment to arrive at waterfront fires, not because they were slow in traveling, but because they had to wait for each bridge to rise, an operation requiring from three to 10 minutes. Sometimes the boats never arrived at a fire at all because machinery failed and a bridge did not open. The Chicago river runs through the heart of the city proper and nearly every street has a bridge. Warehouses, cold storage plants, and many factories are situated on the river and adequate fire protection is essential.

The new boat, run by what officials here say is one of the largest diesel motors in any fireboat, can be started in seven seconds and can travel 15 miles per hour. It is a midget alongside its two predecessors which are now being discarded. It is 92 feet long and has a 22-foot beam. There are five 250 horsepower engines, one for propulsion only, two for either propulsion or pumping, and two for pumping only. There are four fire pumps with a capacity of 10,000 gallons per minute at a 150-pound pressure.

Another feature is the hydraulic firetower which can be raised to a height of 27 feet above the water. Equipped with a hose, water can now be poured directly into tall buildings at the water's edge.

850-Mile Cycle Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Gerald Weller, member of the First Valleyfield (Quebec) Boy Scout Troop, will cycle to Washington, D. C., a distance of 850 miles to attend the International Boy Scout Jamboree which takes place there July 13 to 23. He expects to take six days to make the journey. En route he will be met by a group of Boy Scouts from Toronto, who will accompany him. Sixty-six Scouts from the Province of Quebec will take part in the various events at the Jamboree.

Thousand Islands Bridges Started With Ceremonies

COLLINS LANDING, N. Y., May 3 (AP)—Construction of the international Thousand Islands Bridge is under way, following groundbreaking ceremonies in which notables of the United States and Canada participated.

Advisory engineer William T. Field of Watertown started the project April 30 by turning the first shovelful of earth at the American end of the span. Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, New York State public works commissioner, and John G. Mitchell of Lansdowne, Ont., president of the Thousand Islands Bridge Company of Canada, were speakers.

Ban on Burlesque Stands by Finding Of New York Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Police action in closing all burlesque theaters in New York for the first time in history Saturday night was upheld in the State Supreme Court here today, as Justice Samuel I. Rosenman refused to issue a writ ordering their reopening adjourning the case until May 12, the justice said he would then ask a jury to decide whether Paul Moss, license commissioner, acted within his rights in denying a renewal of licenses for these houses. Meanwhile, the theaters will remain closed.

The court hearing was on showcause orders obtained by three burlesque managers in the city after the commissioner had moved against them. Counsel for the managements as they prepared argument to win an injunction against the wholesale ban simultaneously had their hopes dashed when Mayor LaGuardia announced that his license commissioner's unprecedented step had his full approval, and his reference to the business was as "the incorporation of filth." There would be "no let up on the part of the city in this situation," the Mayor declared, adding that it would be "a bitter fight to the finish."

His administration had been waiting for renewal time, he said, indicating that the blanket ban on burlesque had been under consideration ever since the Court of Appeals ruled adversely last year on the revocation of a license on the grounds of obscenity, but said nothing regarding the commissioner's authority to refuse to renew a license at the time of its expiration.

That test of the city's power of censorship was made over infraction of an agreement reached with the burlesque operators to restrain certain acts, but the court held a license could be revoked only in the specific case in which a conviction of obscenity already had been obtained. Following the decision, the Mayor said, the operators had "put more filth into their presentations and maintained a brazen and arrogant attitude of defiance, glorifying lewdness."

Two theaters reopened Saturday night when counsel for the managements were successful in receiving a show-cause order. With a restraining clause from Supreme Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer. Three hours later, however, these, too, were dark as the police through corporation counsel Paul Windels obtained a superseding writ from Presiding Justice Francis Martin.

Meanwhile, in Brooklyn, where three burlesque houses were raided last week and several performers arrested, District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan appeared before the grand jury today to present evidence collected by his office under the provision of the penal code that prohibits indecent performances.

Federal Arts Department Sought by Music Club Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Musical preludes may be a part of future Cabinet meetings in Washington if the National Federation of Music Clubs has its way. The federation, which just closed its biennial meeting here, determined to work for a department of music and fine arts in the Federal Government.

"Only through the establishment of such a Cabinet post," says Mrs. John Alexander Jardine, of Fargo, N. D., retiring club president, "do we believe that culture, music, and the arts will become as important a phase of American life as they are in other lands."

The idea was proposed by Mrs. Vincent Hilles Ober, of Norfolk, Va., new president of the organization. One speaker noted that America spends more money for art and music, however, than any other nation, leaving the implication that the money does not go as far as it should in promoting appreciation. Another cited a group of Finnish glee club students from the University of Helsingfors that will tour the United States this summer, with their project underwritten by their Goyernment.

There is no monopoly on opportunities for musical advancement in the United States, speakers said. The keys to success are study and hard work. The operatic voice contest of the federation was won by a Philadelphia grocery clerk, who sang at his work, and by a Michigan housewife who continued her musical interest along with her home duties.

The federation was credited with helping the broadcast companies bring their music to full fruition by Walter E. Koons, musical editor of the National Broadcasting Company. Music need not be serious to be good, Deems Taylor, in charge of the concert music of the program department of the Columbia Broadcasting System, told the convention. Radio music can be the greatest source of enjoyment and music appreciation, Paul J. Weaver, head of the music department of Cornell University said. "Or," he added, "music may do damage to the person who listens to it only as a background to reading, talking or playing bridge."

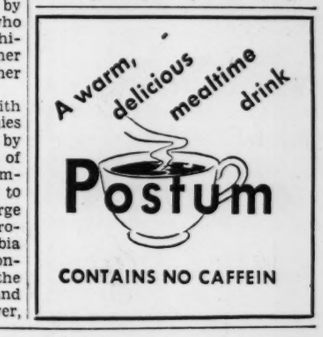
Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, said that in some instances broadcasting systems' demands are incompatible with developing great artists. He urged the young artist not to expect instant success.

Study of music for its intrinsic worth and cultural value is spreading over the country, the delegates reported.

Closer contacts and development of friendly relations, according to Helen Harrison Mills, chairman of the international music relations committee, may come through an interchange of musical culture among the various countries. The committee seeks particularly to bring good American music to the attention of audiences in other countries. A radio exchange program promoted by this committee, Miss Mills said, gives audiences on both sides the chance to "discover" the music of their neighbors.

Hemp Tested in Texas

In an effort to find new crops economically adaptable to Texas, the State's agricultural experiment station is growing test plots of hemp.



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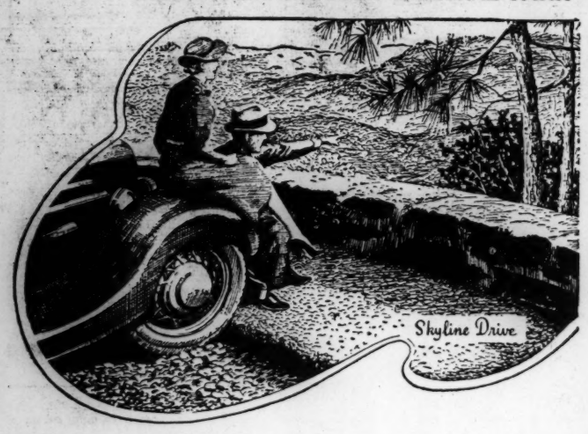

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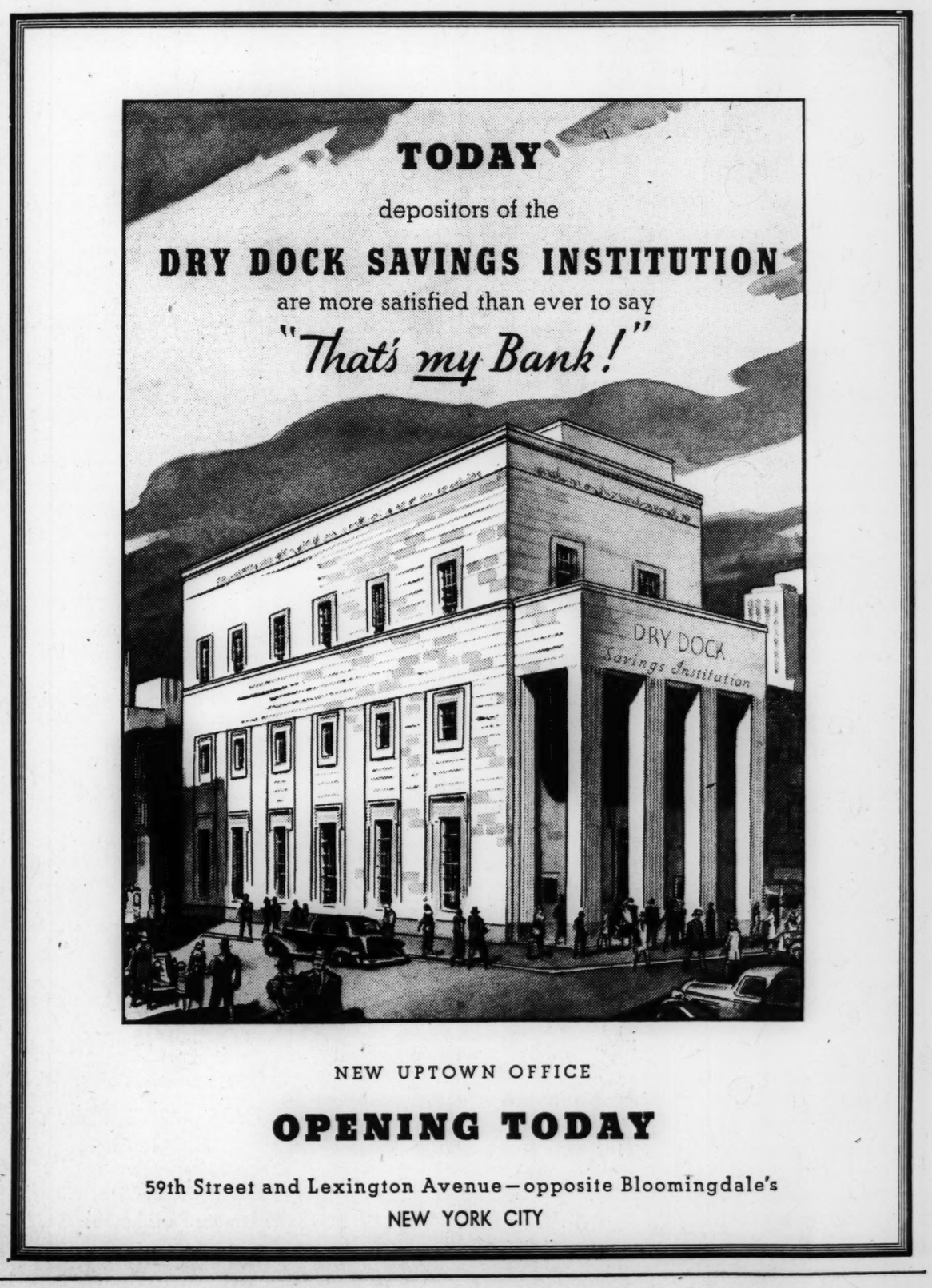

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Crowds Jam London's Subways As Strike Ties up Bus System

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—Crowds that came into London yesterday to look at the Coronation decorations had a taste of what the strike of 25,000 busmen will mean if it drags on into Coronation week, when the city's population will be swelled by hundreds of thousands of visitors.

Although it was Sunday with no rush of workers into the central district, all available means of transport were uncomfortably crowded as the 5000 buses which usually carry the bulk of passenger traffic remained in the garages.

With the strike in its second day, both sides were busy with preparations for opening of the Government's court of inquiry on the strike today. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, spent the day in his offices watching developments.

Reports from the areas around London indicated that the strike was not spreading, in spite of earlier predictions by London busmen that 120,000 transport workers outside would join them.

A meeting of the men operating buses in Berkshire and adjoining counties decided to remain at work. Busmen at Plymouth said there would be no strike there.

Government intervention to end the strike was demanded by Dr. Alfred Salter, Laborite M. P., at a rally of 30,000 workers in Hyde Park yesterday.

His sentiments were echoed by footsore Londoners, many of whom trudged home after spending a sunny Sunday inspecting the city's elaborate coronation decorations.

Subway stations near the park were jammed and two, the Marble Arch and Oxford Circus stations, were closed temporarily to enable incoming passengers to fight their way out through the crowds waiting to board the trains.

The public inquiry into the strike originally opened at the behest of the Labor Ministry with Ernest Bevin, Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, appearing for the strikers. Frank Pick, vice-chairman, represented the London Transport Board.

The consensus was that the board, which has no powers of arbitration, could not report to the Minister of Transport until Thursday or Friday.

Members of the board are Sir Arthur Pugh, former chairman of the Trades Union Council; Basil Sanderson, chairman of the Shipping Federation's executive council, and John Forster, barrister.

Busmen of the government-controlled system struck when demands for a 7½-hour working day and slower bus schedules were refused by the London Transport Board.

F. W. Leggett, the labor ministry's chief conciliation officer, established contact with the workers' union and the transport board. It was understood that efforts would be made to obtain an interim report from the inquiry board before the Commons adjourns on Thursday, since some legislation might be required to implement the board's findings.

Extend N. Y. Folk Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Extension to May 15 of the closing date of the exhibition of Canadian folk arts underway at the Folks Arts Center here was announced today by the National Committee on Folk Arts.

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College Head

Dr. Gordon K. Chalmers
Elected President of Kenyon College

Kenyon College Picks President

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 3 (AP)—Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers, president of Rockford (Ill.) College, was elected today to the presidency of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Kenyon's trustees, meeting here, announced that Dr. Chalmers will succeed Dr. William Foster Peirce, who will retire July 1 after 41 years in the presidency. The college homecoming celebration June 12-14 will honor Dr. Peirce.

Dr. Chalmers, a native of Wisconsin, graduated from Brown University and received his master's degree at Oxford. After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard, he taught in the English department of Mount Holyoke College, going from there to Rockford three years ago.

Study of History Called Aid Against Modern Pessimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Revision of the Treaty of Versailles and the maintenance of military forces sufficient to insure "a sane nationalism which shall be the servant, and not the enemy, of enlightened internationalism," are advocated by Sir Herbert Samuel, British liberal, in the current issue of International Conciliation, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, here today.

"The need for a revision of the Treaty of Versailles becomes increasingly obvious," he says. "To justify revision, it is not necessary to assume that the Versailles provisions were wholly bad. On the contrary, those who were familiar with the strained conditions in Europe before 1914 must recognize that the treaty removed more injustices than it created. Yet the new injustices exist, and they feed the appetite that makes for war."

Sir Herbert describes the current wave of pessimism as produced by disillusionment and reaction from the complacency of the nineteenth century.

"History has often shown such symptoms," he says. "They spell decadence. Seen in right proportions, even if things were accepted as they now stand, they would not justify a mood of pessimism. The study of the history of the past is the best antidote for pessimism about the present."

United Fruit Ship Tied Up By Strike in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 (AP)—A strike of 500 longshoremen employed by the United Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company tied up the United Company's Castillo today.

Spokesmen for the International Longshoremen's Association said the strike was called in a demand for union deep-water scale pay of $1 an hour and $1.50 for overtime. A Standard Company representative declared the dispute would have to be settled by the union and company officials in New York.

Seed Corn Grows Poorly

Seed corn is germinating poorly this year, according to tests made by the Kansas State seed laboratory.

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Garment Workers Assail A. F. of L. On Union Breach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 3—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was "railroaded" out of the American Federation of Labor because of its support of the Committee for Industrial Organization, according to a report placed before the union when it opened its twenty-third convention here today. The report charges that the union, along with nine other labor organizations backing the Committee for Industrial Organization, was summarily dealt with by the federation's executive council, which, it declares, arrogated to itself power not granted by the federation's constitution.

The split in the labor movement could have been averted had leaders of the American Federation of Labor "listened to reason instead of clinging to the die-hard and narrow-vision attitude they adopted from the start."

For the first time in the history of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was not invited to address the convention, but Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, was asked to speak before it in his capacity as president of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, in which many trade organizations are interested.

Lewis to Speak

John L. Lewis will be another speaker at the convention, which he will address as chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The report placed before the convention today stoutly defends the Lewis committee.

"Surely an examination of the current scene in American industry and labor fully justifies the active and militant policy of industrial unionism for the workers in the mass production industries which the dominant craft union leadership so persistently fought and sidetracked," the report declares.

At the same time it voices hope for reconciling the differences between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor.

"We found ourselves logically on the side of those who believe there is room in the American labor movement for both craft unions in those industries best suited to them and for industrial unions in mass production fields," it continues.

Still Seeks Reconciliation

"Our efforts to reconcile the differences between these two sharply opposing viewpoints have failed. With nine other international unions we have been suspended from the central body of American labor thanks to the arbitrary and unyielding attitude of most of its leaders.

"But we have not abandoned hope for eventual reconciliation. We shall continue to contribute our share toward healing this tragic breach."

Strike in Movie Industry Blamed on Union Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 3—Picketing of major motion-picture studios here was the first public demonstration of labor differences since 1933 in an industry whose 28,000 employees here include a high-pay bracket unique among America's variety of workers.

Resembling the walkout of sound technicians four years ago when sympathy spread to mass proportions, the picketing marked a jurisdiction dispute between horizontal and vertical organization which is similar to the current controversy between the American Federation of Labor and its estranged Committee for Industrial Organization.

The demonstration evolved from the 1936-41 "basic agreement" signed in December of 1935 between the major producers, who set the general policies of the $255,000,000 industry, and five crafts: the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; the American Federation of Musicians; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, all A. F. of L. affiliates. The last-named signatory claimed jurisdiction over those of the local production personnel not eligible for membership in the other four unions.

Producers' Standpoint

The producers, the "Big 8," who dominate the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, agreed that the basic agreement called for a "closed shop," but attainment of this status has been retarded by natural obstacles in regimenting many types of employees for which there is no precedent.

Under the agreement, the contractors meet each year to implement the pact with any necessary adjustments. Last April 4 the 1936 conference took place in New York, where producers granted wage increases averaging 10 per cent for 15,000 employees and amounting to $3,000,000 a year. It was the second hike of 10 per cent in two years.

At the conference, the producers refused recognition to unions claiming majority backing in branches as yet undeveloped by the I. A. T. S. E. Rebuffs were handed to the Screen Actors' Guild, which had previously applied for an A. F. of L. charter, and to the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators.

Scramble for Members

Validation of the Wagner National Labor Relations Act precipitated a scramble for the right to represent the workers in the "no man's land" among the 28,000 who had not joined the favored five.

A Federation of Motion Picture Crafts was formed among A. F. of L. affiliates to take advantage of the bargaining opportunity. When the strike was called, this federation was composed of scenic artists, stationary engineers, plumbers, painters, costumers, molders, cooks, utility workers, machinists, make-up artists, sheet-metal workers, blacksmiths, structural and ornamental iron workers, boiler makers and welders, while expected affiliation on the part of the actors' guild, and the carpenter and plasterer locals would swell its membership to 11,000 here.

The producers, through Patrick Casey as the same mediator who handled the New York bargaining, offered to negotiate working conditions with representatives of the three principal "no man's land" fields: the painters, scenic artists, and make-up workers. Led by the painters' affiliate of the new federation, the group, claiming 3500 members, demanded a guarantee of a closed shop before it would negotiate, and the strike was called when producers denied this concession.

The I. A. T. S. E., at the moment the strike was declared imminent, sought to win members of the new federation into the I. A. T. S. E. At the time the painters called the strike on the part of the three federation unions, 600 I. A. T. S. E. laborer cards had been issued to replace utility employees who had been instructed to honor picket lines. Despite May 1 being a Saturday, a full-day schedule was maintained on 52 pictures by the 11 studios picketed, the I. A. T. S. E. furnishing and improvising whatever additional workers were needed.

During the first day of the strike no instances were reported of any member of the sympathetic actors' guild refusing to enter his or her studio or to be attended by a non-union makeup artist or hairdresser.

The actors' guild is reputed to be composed of 5600 members, 4000 of whom are said to be classified as extras in the Central Casting Office of the producers. Pay of the members ranges from $5 a day for an extra up to $5000 a week for stars.

Actors' Guild Defers Action

By the Associated Press

Labor developments summarized:

At Hollywood, approximately 1000 pickets patrolled the gates of the nine major motion picture studios in Hollywood as production was resumed on normal schedule. Studio officials said many of the pickets were non-studio workers.

Eleven unions of the Federated Motion Picture Crafts went on strike. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount and Warner Brothers studios were heavily picketed. There was no disorder anywhere.

The Actors' Guild, comprising many of the top-notch stars, has deferred action for one week on the question of joining the walkout and has opened its own negotiations with the producers.

At New York the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union met in convention and stoutly affirmed allegiance to the C. I. O., applauding a statement that the union had been "railroaded" out of the A. F. of L. John L. Lewis will speak, but for the first time William Green was not invited to be present as president of the A. F. of L.

A shortage of poultry in New York City was threatened as a local of the meat cutters' and butchers' union struck against pay reductions. A union official predicted that 7000 meat handlers would answer the strike call.

Also at New York, President Roosevelt's three-man emergency board opened hearings under the Railway Labor Act in an effort to end a labor dispute that threatened to call out 25,000 clerks and freight handlers in the New York metropolitan area.

At Kansas City, 14 of the largest bakeries were closed by a strike of union bakery workers demanding higher wages and union recognition.

Frank Rushton, president of the Kansas City Wholesale Bakers' Club, said 90 per cent of the metropolitan bread supply was cut off.

At Parker Dam, Calif., a committee for industrial organization strike, begun 10 days ago, resulted today in suspension of work for the summer on the intake and gene wash pumping plants, employing about 550 men. The construction company, employing more than 600 men on Parker Dam itself, announced that those who did not return to work today would be replaced.

At San Francisco, early peace in the hotel strike loomed as leaders of both sides gathered for conferences to discuss terms. Hugo Ernst, spokesman for 3500 strikers who went out Saturday afternoon, said "this is going to be a short strike—it will be settled within 24 hours, and with a complete victory."

Labor Party Plans Parley in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The American Labor Party, which had the same list of presidential electors for New York as the Democrats in the last state and national election and which now is organizing for the New York City mayoral contest in November, has issued a call for a state convention here on June 19 and 20. The order of business, it was indicated, would include the question of candidates for Mayor and the rest of the city slate.

A preliminary to the convention, the announcement continued, would be party elections between May 31 and June 12, when it will choose a committeeman from each assembly district in the state, a county committeeman for each election district and local officers. Up to now, full control of the organization has been vested in an executive committee, with Luigi Antonini, a New York labor leader, as state chairman.

Mr. Antonini defined the action as a step "in keeping with the democratic principles of a party organized for the election of public servants responsive to the will of their constituents and, therefore, under obligation to adopt measures which would in the truest sense make it the voters' own party."

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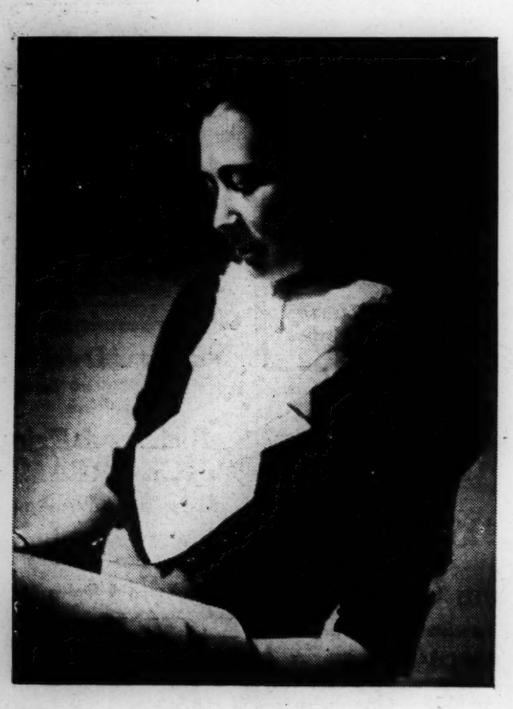

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Use of General Taxes Urged To Supplement Pension Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The Twentieth Century Fund, founded by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, will round out a 15-months' study of the financing of old-age benefits under the Social Security Act with a report recommending far-reaching changes in the method, it was announced here today.

The committee making the study will recommend the abandonment of exclusive reliance on pay roll and wage taxes to finance contributory old-age pensions and come out in favor of support from the Federal Government out of general tax revenues. The committee, the announcement said, was "emphatically opposed" to financing old-age pensions by the present reserve fund method.

"The reserve should be merely a small contingency reserve," the announcement says, "and Federal pensions should be financed on a current-cost, or pay-as-you-go, basis. Meanwhile, the present tax rates of 1 per cent on wages and 1 per cent on pay rolls should be maintained until the cost of benefit payments exceeds the revenue derived from these taxes."

Thereafter, the committee advocates, the cost of meeting benefit payments should be defrayed equally by a tax on pay rolls, a tax on wages and an appropriation out of general revenue, but only until the pay-roll and wage taxes amount to 2 per cent each. From that point on the entire deficiency should be met out of general revenue, the committee holds.

Uses General Funds

The announcement says that one member of the committee — Miss Grace Abbott—"goes farther in the direction of direct government financing of old-age pensions by advocating the complete abolition of all employee contributions." If, however, this would be too radical a change to make at once, she holds that a beginning might be made by exempting from the tax the first $1000 annual earnings of employees.

"The committee is convinced," the announcement says, "that the attempt to finance contributory pensions exclusively by flat pay roll and wage taxes is unsound, particularly under the existing schedule of benefits whereby the major share of the revenues derived from such taxes over several years to come will be used largely, not for payments of benefits, but for the purpose of government securities in order to accumulate a larger reserve."

Careful Study Urged

The committee report also will urge that a careful study be made of the possibility of a different basis of taxation whereby the costs of pensions would be largely defrayed out of a general income tax with a much broader basis and lower exemptions than at present.

John B. Andrews, chairman of the survey committee, has voiced dissent from some of the recommendations, the announcement says, characterizing as "wishful thinking" the committee's reliance on huge increased appropriations by Congress without assurance that provision will be made meanwhile for paying off already existing public debts to which will be added unemployment burdens yet to come.

Two Institutions Offer Joint Study In Earth Sciences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—A new four-year course in the Earth Sciences provided jointly by the University of Pennsylvania and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, will be offered for the first time next fall, bringing together two of the oldest learned foundations in America in a program of teaching and research in geology, paleontology and mineralogy.

Those enrolling will be registered as students of the University of Pennsylvania and successful completion of the course will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Instruction will be carried on by a teaching and research staff comprising the present faculty of the department of geology and mineralogy at the university and members of the staff of the department of paleontology and geology at the Academy of Natural Sciences.

It is intended to make use of the collections and other facilities of both the academy and the university.

A comprehensive undergraduate training in the ground work of geology, paleontology and mineralogy will be offered, as well as basic training in geological field work and mapping, essential to prepare students for advanced survey and exploration in the field.

Representatives of the Academy of Natural Sciences on the teaching staff will include Dr. Benjamin F. Howell, associate curator of paleontology and geology at the academy and associate professor of geology and paleontology at Princeton; Dr. Edwin H. Colbert, associate curator of vertebrate paleontology at the academy and assistant curator of vertebrate paleontology at the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Edgar B. Howard, acting curator of paleontology and geology, and Dr. Hellmut deTerra, associate curator of Asiatic pre-history at the academy and research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

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Prize Winner

Dr. E. Bright Wilson Jr.
Harvard Professor to Receive American Chemical Society Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The prize of $1000 awarded annually by the American Chemical Society to a young chemist of unusual promise goes this year to Dr. E. Bright Wilson Jr., assistant professor of chemistry in Harvard University. The award was made for "meritorious work in physical chemistry."

Dr. Wilson took his bachelor's degree at Princeton University, was fellow in chemistry for one year, receiving his Master of Arts degree in 1931. At the California Institute of Technology for the next two years he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and served as teaching fellow.

He came to Harvard as a junior fellow in 1934 and was raised to professorial rank in 1936. Seventeen of his researches have been published. With Dr. C. P. Smyth of Princeton and Dr. R. W. Dornte of the General Electric Company, he is the author of "Electric Moment and Molecular Structure." He collaborated also with Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute, also an American Chemical Society prize winner, in an "Introduction to Quantum Mechanics, With Applications to Chemistry."

The prize will be formally presented to Dr. Wilson at the ninety-fourth meeting of the society, to be held in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 6 to 10.

German-Italian Talks to Cover British Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 3—A concerted effort to reach an accord with Britain is understood to be one of the problems which will be exhaustively examined during the talks between Constantin von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister; Premier Benito Mussolini, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, which began here today.

Failing success in this endeavor, which both Reichsführer Hitler and Signor Mussolini are understood to be anxious to achieve, Italian circles are hinting that the present cordial co-operation between the two dictators will be expanded into a military alliance.

Limit on Union Seen

Some observers, however, are doubtful whether despite the excellent results so far obtained by the Rome-Berlin axis either the Duce or the Führer is really anxious to bind the two countries quite so closely together.

Meanwhile it is agreed here that the axis has stood the test of six months active work extremely well. There are no outstanding questions between the two countries, and even the Austrian problem which for so long kept them apart, has ceased to be an obstacle to their political co-operation, especially after Signor Mussolini's insistence at the recent Venice meeting with Chancellor Schuschnigg on the participation of Germany in any future Danubian settlement.

Role of "Brilliant Second"

In fact it is felt that the Duce is indirectly at least helping Germany resume her former position in the center of Europe and is contenting himself with the role of a "brilliant second" for the sake of Germany's active support elsewhere in Europe.

Besides dealing with Italo-German policy, Baron von Neurath is also expected to discuss with the Vatican the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. Since the Pope issued his encyclical strongly condemning the National Socialist dictator and protesting against repeated German violations of the Concordat, the relations between Germany and the Vatican have been very strained and reports of a rupture in diplomatic relations are again circulating in Rome circles.

Labor Board Orders Vote

RICHMOND, Va., May 3—The national mediation board has announced that it will conduct a hearing at Roanoke, Va. tomorrow to decide an employee representation dispute involving the sheet metal workers, electrical workers and carmen employed by Norfolk & Western Railway.

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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—A 52-hour continuous program, radiocast over its new 1000-watt transmitter, marked the forward step of KGGM in this city just two months ago. The switch putting the new transmitter on the air was thrown by Mrs. Clyde Tingley, wife of the Governor of New Mexico; at the dedication ceremonies on Feb. 24.

W. H. Kelleher, a prominent attorney of Albuquerque, officiated at the dedication ceremonies at which addresses were made by the Governor, the Mayor of Albuquerque, prominent citizens and officials of the station.

As a reminder of the picturesque character of the country and its original inhabitants, the dedicatory program came from the stage of the Kimo Theater, said to be one of the finest theaters decorated in the characteristic southwestern Indian architecture. The theater is a portion of the building in which KGGM's studios are located.

One of Show Places

The transmitter is housed in a modern "New Mexican-built" five-room home which is considered one of the newer show places of Albuquerque. Close by is the vertical radiating mast said to be the first in the state with a special ground system which, it is claimed, assures a fine signal extending northward to Denver and eastward into the Texas "Panhandle" as far as Wichita Falls.

KGGM which began operation in 1928 with a maximum power of 500 watts is operated by the New Mexico Broadcasting Company. N. M. Switzer is president of the enterprise.

The management credits "Mike" Hollander, station manager, with having inaugurated several policies responsible for the rapid progress of the station recently. Mr. Hollander, who took charge of KGGM in August, 1936, made staff changes and originated several program features which began to attract listeners favorably in Albuquerque. Mr. Hollander was aided in part by his experience as a theatrical producer. He has been in the radiocasting business, however, for 11 years. He was associated with WDAG, Amarillo, Texas, and was manager of KIUJ, Santa Fe, until he came to KGGM.

Women's Club of Air

Among the programs inaugurated by Mr. Hollander, the "KGGM Women's Club of the Air" is perhaps the most popular. At present nearly 2000 women in Albuquerque and vicinity are members. As listening attractions the program offer daily prizes and holds theater parties for club members. The station performs a service to its women's club listeners by filing their birthday and marriage anniversaries as well as the birthdays of their husbands. As proof of the social service which it can perform, the KGGM women's club collected $485 for flood sufferers in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are heard daily at 1:15 p. m. During the recent dedicatory program the Monitor news was practically the only sustaining program in a schedule which had been entirely sold to local advertisers.

KGGM does not accept hard liquor advertisements nor questionable advertising pertaining to patent remedies. It prefers to donate rather than sell time to religious organizations. The station also extends its facilities for the civic good and donates time to the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, women's clubs, school and other local organizations.

The operating management of KGGM consists of Elmer Fondren, program director; J. B. Matthews, musical director and chief announcer, who also reads the Monitor news; and Leonard Dodds, chief engineer. KGGM radiocasts on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles.

This is article number 71 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, May 5.

Vail Medal for N. J. Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Pierre P. Vervlied of Haworth, N. J., a maintenance employee for the New York Telephone Company, has been awarded the Theodore N. Vail bronze medal for rescuing a boy from the East River.

Role of Home in Community Studied by Parent-Teachers

(Continued From Page 1)

seriousness of the association's influence on national education, social welfare, and family health in the United States.

"The safety education project," states one section of the president's report, "has succeeded so well . . . that the automotive industry, which financed the project last year, had decided to continue the grant for another year."

Growth in Prestige

Mrs. Hamilton Shaffer, second vice-president, Dayton, Ohio, in her report on work of the last three years, also points to increased prestige of P. T. A. among outside agencies.

"We are impressed with increasing interest of the general public," she said, "and with the respect which it is accorded by public agencies and other organizations which have interests akin to its purposes. The co-operation of the national congress, state branches and local units is being sought constantly by agencies in the fields of child welfare and human relations."

The delegates—national officers and committee women—crowded about the John Marshall Hotel with reunions and a series of committee meetings and conferences preliminary to the actual opening of the convention itself were held Saturday.

Most of the business transacted was interorganization affairs clearing the way for the convention proper, which has brought about 2500 mothers from all the states and several territories, noted American educators and other specialists to Richmond.

Conference of Leaders

A dinner to the national board of managers Saturday evening, given by courtesy of the Virginia branch, was followed by a state presidents' conference, presided over by Mrs. Beaumont Whitaker, chairman, and a national chairmen's conference at which Mrs. William J. Hayes was the chairman.

The Thomas Jefferson High School Band furnished the music for the tree-planting ceremony, and Dr. J. J. Rives of Centenary Methodist Church, Richmond, offered the invocation. Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Hugh Bradford and Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs spoke on "Progress Through the Years." Mrs. Fred M. Raymond, national chairman of Founders' Day, presented the tree, which was accepted by Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Virginia branch.

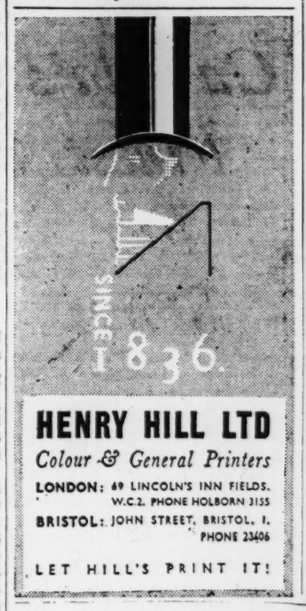
Dr. W. Taliaferro Thompson of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, spoke to the delegates on "Youth and Religion" at a special meeting yesterday in the John Marshall Auditorium, at which Mrs. Shaffer presided. Rev. B. B. Comer Lile of the Church of the Ascension, Richmond, offered the benediction and invocation.

Advanced Scholarships Awarded to 30 Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Awards of scholarships to 30 Negroes from 13 states and the District of Columbia, each providing for one year of advanced study and experience, was announced by the Julius Rosenwald Fund May 1. The average value of the grants is $1500. They are made "to persons of unusual achievement and promise in any field of work."

The successful candidates for these awards were chosen from about 540 Negroes who applied for the fellowships.



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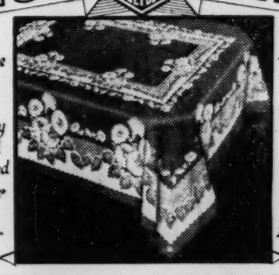

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Hemstitched Cotton Sheets with Pillow Cases to match. Delightful shades of green, blue, gold or rose, guaranteed fast.

Single-bed size Set: 1 pair Sheets, 2x3¼ yds.; 1 pair Pillow Cases, 20x30 ins. Set 21/-

Double-bed size Set: 1 pair Sheets, 90 ins.x3¼ yds.; 1 pair Pillow Cases, 20x30 ins. Set 26/-

Harrods 'Traforda' Sheets

These Sheets are famed throughout the country for their reliability and strength.
Single size: 2x3 yds., plain hemmed. Pair 11/6
Double size: 2½x3 yds., plain hemmed. Pair 13/6
Single size: 2x3 yds., hemstitched. Pair 12/6
Double size: 2½x3 yds., hemstitched. Pair 16/6
(These sheets are finished sizes.)

PILLOW CASES to match:
Size 20x30 ins., plain hemmed, housewife shape. Each 1/6
Size 20x30 ins., hemstitched, housewife shape. Each 2/6

TURKISH TOWELS

Christy's world-famous Terry Towels, made from fine quality yarns, absorbent and hard-wearing. Pastel shades of pink, blue, green, gold, peach or white; guaranteed fast.

Size 22x44 ins. Each 2/11
Size 27x47 ins. Each 3/11
Size 30x52 ins. Each 4/11
Size 41x57 ins. Each 7/6
Size 42x72 ins. Each 9/6
Guest size, 16x24 ins. Each 1/6
Bath Mats to match, size 23x37 ins. Each 7/6

Harrods Ltd *London S W 1*

Ban on Arms Shipments to Spain

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The text of the proclamation on the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war to Spain follows:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution entitled "joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war," approved Aug. 31, 1935, as amended Feb. 29, 1936, provides in part as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that a state of civil strife exists in a foreign state and that such civil strife is fo a magnitude or is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to such foreign state would threaten or endanger the peace of the United States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to such foreign state, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, such foreign state."

Cites Provisions

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"The President shall, from time to time by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this section. The arms, ammunition, and implements of war so enumerated shall include those enumerated in the President's proclamation numbered 2163, of April 10, 1936, but shall not include raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character as those enumerated in the said proclamation, and in the convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war, signed at Geneva, June 17, 1925."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C., 1934 Ed., Title 22, Secs. 238-245)."

Forfeiture Clause

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 11 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of civil strife unhappily exists in Spain and that such civil strife is of a magnitude and is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to Spain would threaten and endanger the peace of the United States, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States, or any of its possessions, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, or its possessions, to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to Spain or to any other state for trans-shipment to, or for use of, Spain.

I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purpose of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

(Here follows listing of categories I to VII, inclusive, set forth in the enumeration proclamation.)

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of May, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Family Sees Senator Smathers Sworn In

© Harris & Ewing

Senator William H. Smathers of New Jersey and His Children

Polly Joseph B. Jane Billy Ben

Senator Smathers Was Already a Senator When He Was Elected as a Democrat to the National Senate, and Continued to Serve as a State Senator Until He Was Requested by Majority Leader, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, to Take Up His Duties in Washington. The Children Were Delighted. Would They Go Along and See Dad Inducted Into Office as a United States Senator? Would They? They Would, and They Did and, if the Smile of Senator Smathers of Atlantic City Means Anything, He Was Very Glad They Did

Arms Under Ban Listed

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The text of the President's proclamation on enumeration of arms, ammunition, and implements of war follows:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war," approved Aug. 31, 1935, as amended Feb. 29, 1936, provides in part as follows:

"The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of the board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the said joint resolution of Congress, and pursuant to the recommendation of the National Munitions Control Board, declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall, on and after June 1, 1937, be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanism.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22.

(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridges cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI

(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

(2) (Includes a list of poison gases.)

Category VII

(1) Propellant powders;

(2) (Includes a list of high explosives.)

This proclamation shall supersede the proclamation of April 10, 1936, entitled "Enumeration of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War," on June 1, 1937.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of May, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:
Cordell Hull
Secretary of State.

Record of Employment

The following table gives the National Industrial Conference Board's revised estimates of unemployment and employment in all types of enterprise for 1929; the low point of the depression, March, 1936, and March, 1937:

	1929 Average	Low of Depression	March, 1936	March, 1937
Unemployment total	1,012,000	14,984,000	9,788,000	7,533,000
Employment				
Total	47,276,000	35,586,000	42,464,000	45,311,000
Agriculture	10,650,000	9,494,000	10,642,000	10,766,000
Forestry and fishing	268,000	131,000	180,000	189,000
Total industry	18,584,000	10,998,000	14,813,000	16,432,000
Extraction of minerals	1,087,000	540,000	713,000	769,000
Manufacturing	11,073,000	6,880,000	10,192,000	11,673,000
Construction	2,841,000	744,000	1,271,000	1,145,000
Transportation	2,416,000	1,545,000	1,746,000	1,897,000
Public utilities	1,167,000	840,000	891,000	943,000
Trade, distribution and finance	7,323,000	5,869,000	6,860,000	7,409,000
Service industries	9,070,000	7,549,000	8,672,000	9,131,000
Miscellaneous industries and services	1,381,000	1,114,000	1,297,000	1,384,000

Industrial Board Says Employment Is 4 P. C. Under '29

(Continued From Page 1)

the 1929 average and the low depression month.

The greatest reabsorption of displaced labor has taken place in manufacturing with a record of 114.4 per cent. In this field, in other words, the upturn in employment by March, 1937, more than compensated for the decline in employment from 1929 to the low month of the depression. Agriculture followed with a record of 110.0 per cent; trade distribution, and finance, with 105.9 per cent; and the service industries with 104.0 per cent.

In the other industrial groups the reabsorption of labor has not equaled the displacement that occurred between 1929 and the depression low points. In mining, only 41.9 per cent of the workers displaced during the decline have been reabsorbed: in transportation 40.4 per cent; in the public utilities 31.5 per cent, and in the construction industry 19.1 per cent.

The number of workers reabsorbed by the various major industrial groups from the low point of the depression to March, 1937, were as follows: Manufacturing, 4,798,000; service industries, 1,582,000; trade, distribution and finance, 1,540,000; agriculture, 1,272,000; construction, 401,000; transportation, 352,000; mining, 229,000, and public utilities, 103,000.

Total unemployment in March, 1937, amounted to 7,553,000 persons, or 2,255,000 persons less than the unemployed total in March, 1936. Compared with the maximum number of unemployed of 14,984,000 in March, 1933, there has been a decline in unemployment since the low of the depression of about 7,451,000 workers.

A lag in employment in construction, transportation, the public utilities, and mining was responsible for the fact that employment on the whole in March was less than the 1929 average level, the Conference Board's report states. In these industries the number of workers employed in March was 2,757,000 less than the 1929 average.

Employment in the construction industries is still notably behind the general improvement in other fields of enterprise. March employment in this industry totaled 1,145,000 persons, as against 2,841,000 for the average month in 1929. In other words, construction employment in March was almost 60 per cent under the average for 1929.

In transportation the number of employed in March was 1,897,000, which was 22 per cent below the 1929 monthly average of 2,416,000; in the public utilities March employment was 943,000 as against an average of 1,167,000 in 1929, a decrease of 20 per cent; and in mining, March employment was 30 per cent less than the 1929 average, the number employed being 769,000, as against 1,087,000 in 1929.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

North Vancouver—Lonsdale Theater, 3 p. m., May 9.

Channel Islands

St. Peter Port (auspices First Church, Guernsey)—Central Hall, 8 p. m., May 18.

England

Essex

Colchester—Moot Hall, 8 p. m., May 18.

Hampshire

Bournemouth—Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 20.

Lancashire

Blackpool—Opera House, Church Street, p. m., May 16.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 8 p. m., May 21. Admission by ticket—free to all on application.

London (Seventh Church): Church Building, Wright's Lane, Kensington, 8 p. m., May 20.

Northumberland

Ashington—Buffalo Picture Palace, Station Road, 3 p. m., May 16.

Suffolk

Ipswich—The Public Hall, Westgate Street, 8 p. m., May 21.

Germany

Altona—Kaiserhof, Eingang Museumstrasse, 8 p. m., May 18. In German.

Berlin (First Church)—Bach-Saal, Lützowstrasse 76, 8:15 p. m., May 21. In German.

Braunschweig—Kirchengebäude, Hedwigstrasse 1-2, 8 p. m., May 22.

Poland

Lodz—Church Building, Al. Kosciuszki 54, 8:30 p. m., May 20.

United States

California

Berkeley (First Church)—Church Edifice, Bowditch Street and Dwight Way, 8 p. m., May 10.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church)—Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 10.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church)—Church Edifice, Forty-ninth street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 11.

Los Gatos—High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 9.

Oakland (Second Church)—Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., May 13.

San Bruno—Church Hall, 8 p. m., May 11.

San Leandro—Veterans' Memorial Building, Bancroft Avenue, across from High School, 8 p. m., May 13.

Whittier—Jonathan Bailey School, North Comstock Avenue and Hadley Street, 3 p. m., May 9

Connecticut

Waterbury—Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Idaho

Caldwell—High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 14.

Coeur d'Alene—Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 13.

Illinois

Benton—First Christian Church, 3 p. m., May 9.

Chicago (Seventh Church)—Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.

Chicago (Ninth Church)—Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., May 11.

Chicago (Tenth Church)—Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., May 10.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church)—Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., May 13.

Chicago (Joint Lecture)—Auditorium Theater, 12:10 p. m., May 6. (Note correction of auspices.)

Chicago Heights: Church Edifice, Lincoln Highway and Edgewood Avenue, 4 p. m., May 9.

Clinton: Clinton Community High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Galesburg: First Methodist Church, Kellogg and Ferris Streets, 3 p. m., May 9.

Lincoln: Circuit Court Room, County Court House, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Moline: Scottish Rites Cathedral, Seventh Avenue, 3 p. m., May 9.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 11.

Indiana

Columbia City: City Hall, 8 p. m., May 10.

Crown Point: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., May 11.

Goshen: High School, 8 p. m., May 13.

Marion: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

New Albany: Senior High School, Vincennes and Locust Streets, 8 p. m., May 10.

Iowa

Cedar Falls: Iowa State Teachers College Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

Hampton: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Iowa City (Society, University of Iowa): McBride Auditorium, University of Iowa Campus, May 13.

Sioux City: Auditorium Theater, Seventh and Douglas Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Kansas

McPherson: Congregational Church, 224 South Maple, 3 p. m., May 9.

Osawatomie: High School Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., May 9.

Kentucky

Owensboro: Ballroom, Hotel Owensboro, 3 p. m., May 9.

Massachusetts

Athol: Unitarian Church Building, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Longmeadow: Longmeadow Community House, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Michigan

Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Birmingham: Community House, 8 p. m., May 14.

Howell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 15.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 11.

Niles: High School Auditorium, Main and Sixth Streets, 8 p. m., May 13.

Wayne (auspices First Church, Dearborn): Wayne High School, 8 p. m., May 14.

Minnesota

Lake City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): South Junior High School, Twenty-second and Wall Streets, 8 p. m., May 10.

Mt. Washington: Church Edifice, Independence Avenue and Brookside, 3 p. m., May 9.

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

Nebraska

Omaha (joint lecture): City Auditorium, Fifteenth and Howard Streets, 8 p. m., May 10.

New Jersey

Bloomfield (auspices First Church, Montclair): Bloomfield High School, Broad Street, corner of Belleville Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 11.

Jersey City: Lincoln High School, Crescent Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

New York

Katonah: First Presbyterian Church, Bedford Road, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Kenmore: Legion Memorial Hall, 3354 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 11.

Spring Valley: Spring Valley High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trades School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 13.

Ohio

Bedford: Bedford High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 15.

Cleveland (Fifth Church)—Church Edifice, Lake Avenue and West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Lorain—High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Springfield—Keifer Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (Second Church)—Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

Oregon

Corvallis — Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Van Buren Streets, 8 p. m., May 13.

Hillsboro—High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

Hood River—Church Edifice, Ninth and Eugene Streets, 8 p. m., May 11.

Vermont

Bennington—High School Hall, 8 p. m., May 10.

Rutland—Rutland High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 9.

Washington

Blaine—Municipal Hall, 3:15 p. m., May 9.

Chehalis—Junior High School, 8 p. m., May 10.

Sequim—High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 15.

Snohomish—High School Auditorium, Avenue D at Fifth Street, 8 p. m., May 10.

Tacoma (First Church)—Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., May 11.

Wisconsin

Green Bay—First Methodist Church, 501 Howe Street, 8:15 p. m., May 10.

Madison — Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 13.

Manitowoc — Lincoln High School Auditorium, South Eighth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 14.

Milwaukee (Fourth Church)—Church Edifice, 2519 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 10.

Neenah—Neenah High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 9.

Sheboygan—South Side Junior High School, 1019 Union Avenue, 3 p. m., May 9.

Wyoming

Casper—High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 11.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on May 9; June 6, 13; July 4, 11; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 6, July 4 and Aug. 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 16, June 30, July 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on May 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 9, 23; June 13, 27; July 4, 18.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on May 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 23; June 27; July 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on May 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Yangtse to Be Bridged

HANKOW, China (AP)—Eight hundred miles from its mouth, near Shanghai, the mighty Yangtse is soon to be bridged, linking for the triplet cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, industrial and trade centers of the Chinese hinterland. It will make possible for the first time uninterrupted highway and railway traffic between north and south China.

Wages Are Up but Fail To Keep Step With Food

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Labor Department says that living costs for wage-earners and low-salaried workers increased 1.7 per cent in 32 large cities during the three-month period ended March 15.

The figure was an average for the cities. In some of them costs increased more, and in others the boost was less than 1.7 per cent. Los Angeles topped the list with an increase of 3.6 per cent.

Secretary Perkins pointed out that "particularly large advances were noted in the cost of food and household furnishing goods."

The cost of food index, based on 1923-25 prices as average, climbed 2.9 per cent as compared with the index for Dec. 15, 1936. Increases in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables were regarded as the chief factor in the general advance.

Notably higher prices were reported from the Pacific coast. Food costs were up 9.3 per cent in Los Angeles; 7.9 per cent in Portland and 7.7 per cent in Seattle. Food prices in Kansas City and Cincinnati jumped more than 5 per cent.

The general index of the cost of living, the bureau said, was 12.5 per cent above the low point of June, 1933, but still 15.9 per cent below December, 1929.

The cost of household furnishings showed an average increase of 4.9 per cent in the 32 cities since last Dec. 15.

The bureau also pointed out that rental costs continued an upward movement noted during the last two years, climbing 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1937. Clothing costs were up 1.7 per cent on the average, the largest increases being 3 per cent in Cleveland and 4.2 per cent in Birmingham.

Nighttime Hours Sought by WORL On Plea of Big Losses

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Two witnesses told a communications commission examiner today Station WORL, Boston, had lost heavily operating during daytime hours only.

The station, operated by the Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., seeks authority to go on the air unlimited time on 920 kilocycles with on kilowatt power. Its present assignment is 500 watts power during daytime hours on the same frequency.

W. Cort Treat, general manager, said nighttime operations were necessary to produce sufficient revenue to operate at a profit. Ashley Robinson, accountant, said the station lost $18,977 in 1936 and estimated the loss the previous year at about $16,500.

Harold A. Lasount, president of the company, said he owned about 40 per cent of its stock. If the petition were granted, he said, he expected to spend about $20,000 on improvements.

Tractor Reined Like Horse Team Drawing Plow

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 3 (AP) — A "giddyap tractor"—driven horse fashion—was demonstrated for Latter-day Saints officials by two inventive brothers who hoped it would meet their security program needs.

One hundred spectators watched Bert Bonham straddle a plow seat, grasp leather reins and drive out upon a field. When Mr. Bonham pulled on the reins, the machine halted. When he released them, it moved forward. A hard pull set the rig moving backward and a jerk on one rein turned it.

"Just like a horse," explained the younger brother, Bond Bonham. "It's all in that little iron box behind the motor. One man can sit on the plow and yet handle the tractor up ahead." The brothers experimented eight years on the machine, and have protected it with four patents.

The Mormon church is directing a movement to place some of its needy members in agricultural colonies with a comfortable living as a permanent assurance. Among Mormon officials who witnessed the exhibition were Harold B. Lees and David O. McKay.

Hotel Cities of U. S.

Three states—New York, Illinois and California—account for 37 per cent of the hotel business in the United States.

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EXPERT SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
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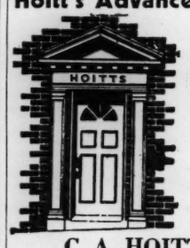
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Doubt of Constitutionality Is Raised Over Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—Until today, nobody of authority questioned the constitutionality of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court enlargement plan. Its wisdom, its precedent-creating nature, its accordance with American practices and bases of government were all criticized. But not its constitutionality.

Today, Representative Samuel B. Pettengill (D) of Indiana attempts to prove that the plan violated the Constitution.

Granted that it is within the power of Congress to enlarge or reduce the court, who, asks Mr. Pettengill, actually determines the enlarged size of the court, under the President's plan? Does Congress do the enlarging? No, answers Mr. Pettengill, but the individual judge on the court who, after attaining the age of 70 years and 6 months, makes up his mind whether or not he wishes to retire.

The question is: Can Congress delegate to the Supreme Court, or any member or members thereof, the power to determine whether the number of judges shall be increased?

If after the bill passes, all judges over 70 retire before nominations are made, the court remains at nine members. If none retire, that fact automatically increases the number to a maximum of 15. If some retire and others do not, the number is anything less than 15 and more than nine. In any event it is the will of the judge and not the will of Congress that determines the number.

Objection will be made that Congress may delegate to a third person the ascertainment of some future fact or event upon the occurrence of which its declared will shall take effect.

Two Differences

But this differs from the usual rule in two important respects. The first is that the future event—the failure of a judge to retire or resign—is the will of the judge himself. It arises within himself and is controlled by no fact otuside his own volition. The second is that the refusal to retire is not an event which alone determines the time when the law is to become operative. It determines the law itself; that is, the number of judges who shall comprise the court. This is a clear delegation of legislative power.

Suppose Congress were to enact "the number of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be either nine or ten, as (for example) Mr. Justice Brandeis shall determine." Would not that be an exercise by a judge of legislative power?

No discretion is left in any one other than the judge himself. Neither Congress nor the President retains any authority in the matter under the bill.

The judge, by retiring or not retiring, can either increase the number or not. It is as much within his control as if he were voting as a member of a legislative body. The increase automatically flows from his act as much as if he cast the deciding vote in the House or Senate.

Congress thus delegates to the sitting judge or judges the sole power, authority, and ability to increase the size of the court. That power rests in no other person whomsoever. It is, therefore, a legislative act, and unlawful and unconstitutional, for two reasons: first, Congress cannot delegate that power to him; and, second, as a judge, he cannot exercise it.

Supports Case by Citation

Mr. Pettengill effectively supports his case by quoting Mr. Justice Cardozo in the NRA case:

This court has held that delegation may be unlawful though the act to be performed is definite and single, if the necessity, time, and occasion of performance have been left in the end to the discretion of the delegate . . . this is delegation running riot. No such plenitude of power is susceptible of transfer.

This is legislation which Congress can delegate to none. The determination of the number of judges to constitute the Supreme Court is a question of policy—which historically has been based on the number necessary to dispatch the business of the court—and questions of policy cannot be delegated.

That the bill does attempt to delegate that power and responsibility to judges now sitting on the bench is further proved by the chief sponsor of the bill, President Roosevelt, in his radio address of March 9, where he said:

"The number of judges to be appointed would depend wholly on the decision of present judges now over 70, or those who would subsequently reach the age of 70." (Exactly what Justice Cardozo said could not be done.)

If, for instance, any one of the six justices of the Supreme Court now over the age of 70 should retire as provided under the plan, no additional place would be created.

Consequently, although there never can be more than 15, there may be only 14, or 13, or 12, and there may be only nine.

Research School Made Permanent For Use of Adults

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Announcement that the New School for Social Research had formed a faculty council composed of educators "in the broadest sense of the term," was made by Dr. Alvin Johnson, director of the school, today.

Formation of this council was declared by Dr. Johnson to signalize the establishment of the school as "a permanent institution for adult learning."

While the school's present policy rests ultimately in its board of trustees acting through Dr. Johnson, under the new system the council will function as an advisory board in matters of educational policy.

Members of the new council have been lecturers at the New School during the 16 years of its existence. The New School was founded in 1919 by Dr. Charles A. Beard and the late James Harvey Robinson.

New Homes for Old—a Project Completed

Air View of University Homes

Public Works Administration

Closer View of One of the Groups

This $2,592,000 PWA Negro Housing Project in Atlanta, Ga., Replaces 19 Acres of Slums

Atlanta Dedicates Low-Rent Project In Negro Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 3—Dedication exercises were held May 1 to celebrate completion of University Homes, the largest PWA housing division project to be completed in Atlanta and the second to be constructed. The exercises were conducted by the University Advisory Committee. H. A. Gray, director of housing for the Public Works Administration, was the principal speaker.

Late in 1933, when the Federal Government began its housing program, a group of Atlanta citizens submitted plans for a development for low income white families to be erected on a site occupied then almost entirely by negro families. The housing division decided that projects should not displace families unless adequate provisions were made for re-housing. This meant that unless a similar project could be secured for Negroes in Atlanta another site would have to be selected for a white project.

It was not difficult to prove an even greater need for bettering the housing conditions of Negroes than of whites and citizens under the leadership of the late Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, submitted recommendations for a low rent housing project for Negroes.

In looking for a site they turned to the old Beaver Slide area, for years a run-down area. Another point in favor of selecting this area was that its nearness to the fast growing Atlanta University system provides a natural protection to three sides of the project against deterioration of the neighborhood. The Public Works Administration accepted the recommendations of the advisory committee and demolition of the houses on this site began in the fall of 1934.

In place of 338 old unsanitary houses which occupied these 19 acres, the PWA erected 44 buildings containing 675 two, three, four and five-room apartments and group houses. Each dwelling is so constructed that it has a private entrance, adequate light and air in all rooms, hot and cold running water, and steam heat. Each kitchen is equipped with an electric range, electric ice box, combination sink and tub, and adequate cupboards. The best plumbing has been used.

The buildings occupy less than 20 per cent of the area, the remaining 80 per cent consists of landscaped terraces and playgrounds. Scattered through the project are 19 small play areas equipped with swings, slides, and sand boxes. There is also one large play area, a basketball court, with swings and horizontal bars. In one of the buildings space has been provided for a day nursery and kindergarten. The administration building which houses the management office provides additional rooms for dentists as well as eight spaces that can be leased for stores.

Rents will permit persons earning as low as $8 per week to occupy these dwellings. The rent varies from $3.85 per week for a two-room apartment to $7.55 per week for a five-room group house. These prices include heat, and electricity for refrigeration, cooking and lighting. Nearly 900 applications have already been received. Of this number, 339 have been accepted, 220 have signed leases and 175 families have moved into the new apartments. More families are moving in at the rate of about 10 per day.

An additional experiment is being conducted in the management of this project by trained negro personnel. The manager, Alonzo G. Moron, is a Phi Beta Kappa man from Brown University, who also holds an M. A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh. For several years he has been commissioner of public welfare in the Virgin Islands. He is also a graduate of a special school for housing managers conducted by the National Association of Housing Officials. A negro engineer, Julius Alexander, is to supervise the maintenance of the buildings. The rest of the staff is made up of trained negroes from Atlanta.

Head of Tammany Found Upset By Farley's Control of Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3 — James J. Dooling, chief of Tammany Hall, is back in New York from Florida today, prepared to fight to retain his leadership in the factional contest that again, as in 1933, is threatening to keep the Tiger out of City Hall. He returned a day earlier than scheduled, thus escaping photographers, reporters and the crowd that usually waits on the head of the Wigwam, and almost immediately after reaching his residence at 460 West 43d St., Manhattan, was in communication with the machine's most powerful district leaders.

Mr. Dooling's primary strategy, it was declared in quarters close to him, was to get a thorough survey of the situation from which he has been several weeks absent, with a view to approximating his strength. A showdown meeting of the executive committee of the Hall is expected not later than next week, when, it was said, if he finds he still controls a majority of the 23 votes in that body, he will refuse to be deposed, but if it develops he has lost control, he will resign.

Two obstacles in the way of his continuance as chief are, first, the opposition of James A. Farley, national and state Democratic chairman; and second, a growing belief that he should voluntarily make way for a leader who can function more actively.

The opposition by the New Deal political commander to the Tammany chieftain developed within a year after Mr. Farley selected Mr. Dooling to succeed John F. Curry, who led the bitter-end Tammany opposition to the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President at Chicago in 1932.

Farley Resistance

The following year, determined to fashion a city democracy after his own pattern, Mr. Farley cracked up the Wigwam's machine with a rival mayoral ticket that broke with the Manhattan tradition and brought forward for Mayor a Bronx Democrat, Joseph V. McKee. The Fusion party rode to victory on the split; and by 1934, Mr. Curry had been deposed and Mr. Dooling installed as a promising young man who could do things in the New Deal way.

But Mr. Dooling quickly reverted to old-line influences, evidently unable to withstand the pressure against the Farley method of discipline and its starvation diet of patronage. Since Mr. Farley did not alter his method of proceeding against the Old Guard, the young leader authored a new feud. It was an armed truce last November, when New York City gave an unprecedented plurality for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

The fact remains, however, that no one stands out as a strong rival to Mr. Dooling today, and, while Representative Christoper D. Sullivan, second assembly district leader, claims 15 of the 23 executive committee votes, this is too much disputed to indicate that his succession could mend the schism. Furthermore, Mr. Sullivan lacks Farley support, without which no Tammany leader would be likely to go far at this time.

The Hall One of Five Groups

Mr. Dooling returns to a Hall weaker than it has been in years, with the triumvirate, composed of Mr. Farley, Edward J. Flynn, Bronx boss, and Frank V. Kelly, Brooklyn boss, able to reject any proposal not of their counseling that might emanate from the Wigwam, and far more powerful to discipline "insubordination" than when they directed that first brash blow at Tammany morale four years ago.

As the situation crystallizes for a crisis, their tactics are to sit tight, with advice on procedure limited to leaders who seek them out.

The Farley forces, it was said authoritatively, have no candidate for the leadership and will not press for the election of any aspirant for the job, in keeping with their "harmony" plan finally to wrest party management away from Tammany and set up an organization of five units, of which Tammany would be neither lesser nor greater than its affiliates in the other four boroughs. The oldsters in the Wigwam have found this difficult to grasp, having been brought up on the idea of a Tammany supreme in the city picture.

Candidates for Mayor

That something will have to be done about the leadership, however, is conceded in all quarters. The slate for the city ticket must be written by July, and meanwhile a candidate for Mayor must be found.

Another unusual situation obtains in this connection, for there is no scrambling for the designation. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, one-time Supreme Court justice, who is president of the Amateur Athletic Union and counsel for the New York State Federation of Labor, and Edward P. Mulrooney, formerly New York City Police Commissioner and now State Commissioner of Correction, are more prominently mentioned than any others at this time, as Grover A. Whalen, president of the World's Fair Corporation, eases out of the picture.

In many quarters, indeed, the nomination is viewed as a dubious honor this year, with the party handicapped for want of a strong leader, facing factional troubles and unready for battle. James J. Walker, whose disappearance from the political scene left a wake of Tammany disaster, put it in words here last week, saying that while many were hoping the mayoral lightning would strike in their direction, "a few sensible ones are sitting back, afraid that is just what will happen."

Vote Down Slot Machines

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 3 (AP)—The Florida House today voted 84 to 7 for repeal of a 1935 law legalizing slot machines and then voted 75 to 13 to invoke heavy penalties for owning or operating them after Oct. 1, when present licenses for 12,000 machines expire.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Williamsport—Sundays, 6:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

3 Co-Defendants Of Parker Admit Wendel Kidnaping

NEWARK, N. J., May 3 (AP)—The Government attributed to Ellis H. Parker in his Wendel kidnap conspiracy trial today the statement that "the capture of the Lindbergh kidnaper" by him "might give me J. Edgar Hoover's job and make Governor (Harold G.) Hoffman Vice-President of the United States."

United States Attorney John J. Quinn told the jury the statement was made by the chief of Burlington County detectives to one of the three Brooklyn (N. Y.) men accused of conspiracy with him to kidnap and force Paul H. Wendel into making a false confession to the Lindbergh kidnaping.

Trio Change Pleas

The three Brooklyn co-defandants of the detective and his son, Ellis Parker Jr., today changed their pleas to guilty thus leaving the two Parkers to be tried alone. The three are Murray Bleefeld, Martin Schlossman and Harry Weiss. Schlossman and Weiss were convicted of a state kidnaping charge in Brooklyn and Bleefeld pleaded guilty there. The Parkers also were indicted in Brooklyn but Governor Hoffman refused to extradite them.

The pleas of guilty by the three Brooklyn men came soon after the jury had been sworn. Schlossman and Weiss were the first to announce through counsel they wished to plead guilty. The attorney for Bleefeld then obtained a short court recess, following which he announced his client also had decided to change his plea to guilty.

Mistrial Request Denied

Just before the Brooklyn men changed their pleas, J. Mercer Davis of counsel for the Parkers moved for a mistrial, declaring the government's supplemental witness list made public Friday and containing the names of all five defendants supported his earlier charge that certain defendants intended to withdraw and testify for the government. Judge Clark denied the mistrial motion.

The Government, Mr. Quinn said, would prove false the Parkers' contention that Mr. Wendel was the true kidnaper and also produce evidence that before the Hauptmann trial the detective told members of Attorney General David T. Wilentz's staff that he "had nothing helpful" in his Lindbergh investigation.

Mr. Quinn said it would be shown Governor Hoffman "knew about this proceeding."

Hamilton Speeches Are Viewed As Republican Curtain Raiser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—As a result of a series of speeches by John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, which began on Saturday night, the G. O. P. is emerging from the tactical silence that has enveloped the party since President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan was launched, and really since the November election.

Henceforth a more vigorous and open opposition is planned, the inner-circle strategists having decided that the time has come to get in on the ground floor—if it is not too late—of some possible reverses to the President.

The theory was that up until the present, Republican activities would drive the Democrats nearer to unity. But now that cleavages are appearing among the Democratic ranks in Congress, not only on the Supreme Court issue but to some extent over economy as well, the Republican leadership indicates it feels the time has come to speak.

Chairman Hamilton's nation-wide radio discourse on Saturday is believed to have been only a curtain-raiser. The chairman defined the position of an opposition party—not only to oppose, but to propose—yet he did not give the party's stand on the Supreme Court nor propose any particular program to meet the budgetary situation. These steps, apparently, were reserved for development in later speeches.

As an opposition, Mr. Hamilton said the Republican Party has "an unavoidable public duty." "Every free country," he said, "for the secure perpetuation of its freedom, needs both a responsible government and a vigilant and vigorous opposition. No substitute for the Republican Party in that role is visible on the horizon of American politics."

To this role, he added: "It will be not merely a party of opposition, but also a party of proposal. It will oppose any program of domination of this country either by omnipotent capital or omnipotent labor, and surely, by omnipotent government. But it will also continuously propose a positive program of co-operation between capital and labor and government for the perfecting of a system in this country which shall be not less and less but more and more free from all dominations and all wrongful impediments whatsoever."

Mr. Hamilton defended the numerical size of the Republican opposition, pointing out the 17,000,000 popular vote in the presidential election, saying that "the national electorate by a six to four decision returned the present Administration to power. . . . If the members of Congress had been elected in proportion to this popular vote, the Republicans would have today 170 members of the House and 32 Senators."

He described the establishment, since the election, of an information office in Washington, and a panel of national experts who come to Washington every few weeks to assist Republican representatives and Senators.

As to financing these and new G. O. P. activities, not to mention the deficit of about $1,000,000 hanging over from the last campaign, Chairman Hamilton outlined plans for raising money from little donors, 'to increase substantially the number of contributors until it may truthfully be said the Republican Party is a self-supporting organization made up of men and women from every walk of life, giving within the limits of their ability, to assure that they will be adequately represented in the field of government."

Supreme Court

(Continued From Page 1)

tutionality of the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Production Control Act, repealed Feb. 10, 1936, after the similar Agriculture Adjustment Act was invalidated.

A final decision was sought by C. H. Smith, a Fayette County, Ky., tobacco grower, who won in the Western Kentucky Federal District Court in a suit to recoved from the Government $607 of taxes paid on tobacco sales during the crop year, 1934-35.

Usually the litigant who loses in the lower court files the appeal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Smith, however, asked a decision by the high tribunal without waiting for a ruling by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals—the customary procedure.

He told the Supreme Court that collections under the act aggregated $4,260,805 to Feb. 1, 1936, and that all claims for refund are barred unless suit is filed within two years after the claim is rejected by the commissioner of internal revenue.

In reply, the Government said that the "circumstances do not justify resort to this extraordinary procedure." Solicitor General Stanley Reed explained that legislation was pending in Congress to authorize the refund of collections under the act and that "if such legislation is adopted it will render unnecessary any further consideration of the question involved in this case."

Referring to the decision by the court of appeals that the nationalization decree, under the Soviet Government took over corporations, would put into effect an act of confiscation contrary to New York State policy, Justice Sutherland said:

"We are of opinion that no state policy can prevail against the international compact here involved."

The court agreed to decide whether jig saw puzzles—remember them?—constituted a game.

It consented to review a decision by the First Circuit Court of Appeals that a game is limited to sports or diversions in which two or more persons contest and that consequently jig saw puzzles were not subject to the federal sporting goods tax.

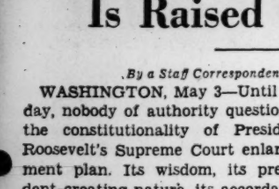
That ruling represented a defeat for the Government in its effort to collect $37,021 of taxes on jig saw puzzles manufactured by Philip J. Aronson of Boston. The Massachusetts Federal District Court had held for the Government.

'Lost' Goethe Portrait Presented to Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 3—An original crayon portrait of Goethe, "lost" for 40 years, has been found in the collection of rare items owned by the late George A. Armour, '77, of Princeton, and presented by his estate to Princeton University, it was announced here today. It is regarded by scholars as one of the best likenesses of the German poet.

The portrait was done from life at Weimar in September, 1826, by Ludwig Sebbers. It measures 16⅞ by 21⅞ inches.



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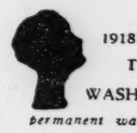

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cornstarch Pudding

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

This is a story about Mrs. Chipmunk, Mrs. Mole, Mrs. Toad, and the cornstarch pudding. One morning Mr. Chipmunk determined to go into the woods and hunt for nuts, so he had early breakfast and was soon off with a basket and a pair of nippers. Mrs. Chipmunk called after him, "What should you like for dessert tonight, dear?" and as he was in a hurry, he said the first thing that came into his mind, "Cornstarch pudding," though he hadn't thought of it for years.

"Well, well," thought Mrs. Chipmunk, "that will be nice to have for a change. Cornstarch pudding—funny I haven't thought of that myself." So in the afternoon, as she began preparing a nice dinner for a hungry Mr. Chipmunk, she brought out the milk and eggs and sugar—but there! She had no cornstarch!

"I'll trot over to Mrs. Mole's and borrow a little," thought Mrs. Chipmunk comfortably, and ran out of the back door with her apron still on. She found Mrs. Mole at work on a hooked rug.

"Dearie me!" she said when Mrs. Chipmunk had spoken. "I'll look, but I'm a little afraid I used the last of it up on Tuesday." But she obligingly looked all through the pantry and called in Mrs. Chipmunk to help her, because she knew her eyes were so much sharper. But all that Mrs. Chipmunk could find was the empty box with four tacks and a screw in it.

Mrs. Mole Goes Along

"Never mind, my dear," she said, for Mrs. Mole was on her hands and knees looking through the carrots and potatoes in the cupboards "I'm sure there's none left. We'll go to the Big House. The children and the nurse and that Creature" (she couldn't bear to have the word "dog" cross her lips) "have all gone swimming, the cook's asleep, and I think no one's around."

"But would it be *right*?" whispered Mrs. Mole, partly because she was very good and partly because she was very timid. But when Mrs. Chipmunk said pooh, of course it was right. Weren't they all neighbors? And anyway they could leave a note, couldn't they? she allowed herself to be persuaded and tied on her bonnet and came along.

First, they called to Mr. Mouse who allowed them to use his door as a special favor, though he didn't like them to go to the pantry very much, as that was where he liked to go himself. But this once he let them, and sure enough, there was no one home, and Mrs. Chipmunk found a little doll's pail the children had left, and Mrs Mole, who was the biggest and strongest, tipped up the box of cornstarch, and poured some into the pail very carefully so that none would get spilled—at least the box said "cornstarch" on it, and neither Mrs. Chipmunk nor Mrs. Mole thought of licking her paws because that wouldn't have been ladylike.

So They Left a Note

And then Mrs. Chipmunk wrote: "I borrowed some cornstarch and will return it soon," but Mrs. Mole said she thought they ought to add, "Love to all," so they added that and then they wrote their names, "Mrs. Chipmunk and Mrs. Mole," but Mr. Mouse wouldn't sign because he said he hadn't borrowed any cornstarch, and anyhow when he borrowed he never did sign anything, because the family quite took it for granted.

So Mrs. Chipmunk walked home with Mrs. Mole—she had to go very slowly, for Mrs. Mole was a heavy walker—and then hurried home to make the pudding. Imagine her aggravation, when she found that what she had was only powdered sugar. She didn't know whether it was the cook's fault or Mrs. Mole's mixing up the boxes. But it was nearly sunset. She'd have to hurry and hurry she did. She found the cornstarch at old Mrs. Toad's, who seemed very glad to see her and kept shaking hands over and over with her cold warty paws. But the important thing was that when Mr. Chipmunk came home from a brisk and busy day in the woods, he found his pudding waiting and enjoyed it very much.

As for the note Mrs. Chipmunk and Mrs. Mole left, no one could read anything. They thought someone had just left some tracks on the pad. That creature (the dog) knew something about it, but he couldn't make it clear to the children, or the nurse, or the cook, however much he barked and wagged his tail.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

She Found Mrs. Mole at Work on a Hooked Rug—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Taking a Fugue Apart

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Everyone who knows anything about music has heard about Bach's Fugues. Some people believe that Bach invented the Fugues, as Edison invented the electric bulb. And when it comes to the description of what a Fugue really is, we often hear the funniest answers. One girl got so mixed up in the matter that she wrote in her examination paper that "Bach was the master of the Fudge, also called Feud."

But we who have read in these articles the explanations of Imitation and Canon will have no trouble at all in understanding what the Fugue is.

Imitation is playing the echo, *more or less* exactly, of what has been played before.

Canon is imitating a tune *very* exactly, but starting often on a different note.

Fugue is imitating in the Dominant, and often with slight changes.

Simple Imitation is the easiest kind of composition.

Canon is not very difficult once you get started at the right place.

Fugue is very difficult to start and very difficult to work out.

Why is Fugue so difficult that even music students who have learned Theory, Harmony, and even Counterpoint, cannot understand anything when they play a Fugue?

To tell the truth, it is the fault of the Fugue itself. It is all tangled up in all kinds of rules which make no sense to us. It is like English spelling. Once upon a time, it made sense, but now it doesn't. We simply have to stop asking questions and memorize correct spelling. It is the same with Fugue.

I know a person small—
She keeps ten million servingmen
Who get no rest at all!
She sends 'em abroad on her own affairs
From the second she opens her eyes—
One million Hows, two million Wheres,
And seven million Whys!

We must cut out seven million Whys, but we may keep a few Hows and Wheres.

The Leader, or Subject

The Fugue starts with one Voice, the others having rests What that first Voice says is called the Leader, or the Subject. This Leader may be very short, just a few notes, or it may be several bars long. When it finishes, the second Voice comes in.

That second Voice is called the Henchman, or simply, the Answer to the Subject. This Henchman is always in the Dominant of the Subject. For every C of the Subject, the Answer is G, and we know that G is the Dominant of C, so the Answer is in the Dominant. If the answer always has G for C, A for D, B for E, we call such an answer a Real Answer.

Leader: ABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFG.

Henchman: EFGABCDEFGABCDEFGABCD.

But very often, the Henchman answers G for C, A for D, B for E, C for F, and C for G, too!

Leader: ABCDEFG.

Henchman: EFGABCC.

(Two C's at the end of the Henchman line, answering both F and G. That will make us skip the next letter-note, D, and go over to E to catch up with the Leader.)

Don't ask why it is so, or else I will ask you why you spell receipt RECEIPT and deceit DECEIT, and not receipt RECEIT and deceit DECEIPT.

Teachers of the Fugue decided long ago, before Bach's time, that the proper answer to C is G, and the proper answer to G is C, or, in other words, that if the Dominant answers the Tonic, then the Tonic must answer the Dominant. If Sol is the proper answer for Do, then Do is the proper answer for Sol.

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do
Sol La Si Do Do Mi Fa Sol

Fortunately, it is only the first Sol that must be answered by Do, instead of Re, otherwise we wouldn't have any Re's in the Answer! This kind of Re-less answer is called Tonal Answer. It is very easy to make a Tonal Answer. Just write a Real Answer, and take out the first Re in the Answer, and put Do instead. Try to figure out what kind of an Answer is given in the musical illustration on this page.

The Countersubject

When the Henchman comes in, the Leader lets him do the important speaking, and gives his part over to another personage, the Countersubject.

The Countersubject is the Henchman's Henchman, accompanying the Henchman's line with a soft murmur of a quite different pattern from the Leader or the Henchman. He has to murmur differently, because if he holds the same Rhythm, the Henchman will not be heard well enough, and after all it is the Henchman's turn now.

After the Henchman has had his say, the Leader reappears in another voice.

When the Leader comes in again, the Henchman may hand over his part to the Countersubject. But what will happen in the first part? The Leader has spoken, and the Countersubject has spoken. Who next? Well, it is a free-for-all, and a mixed Imitation of the Leader and Countersubject may take up the thread. Let us not forget that the Leader and the Henchman are alike, but that the Countersubject is quite different from them. Here is the plan:

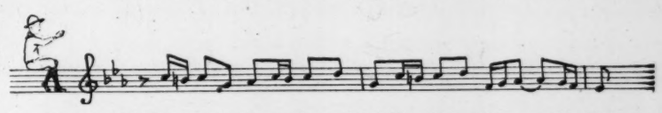
1st part:	Leader	Countersubject	Free-for-All
2nd part:		Henchman	Countersubject
3d part:			Leader

If there are only three parts in the Fugue, then the Leader, the Henchman and the Leader again will speak in turn, and this will end the Exposition (this is what the teachers of Fugue call this part of the game). Everybody has spoken, and it is now time for recreation, which is usually called the Episode, or several of them.

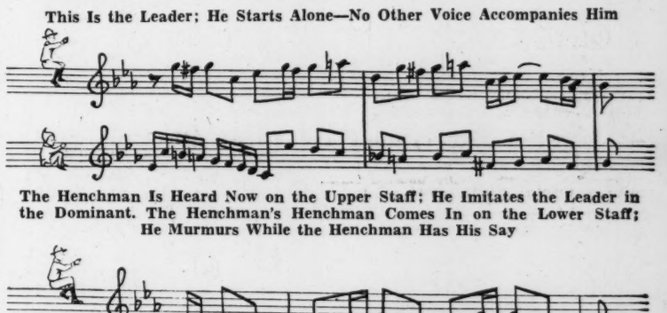
The Episodes

These Episodes have imitations of the Leader and other personages of the Fugue in all kinds of keys. It is just like saying: "Remember, he said ta-ta-ta, and she said tra-la-la."

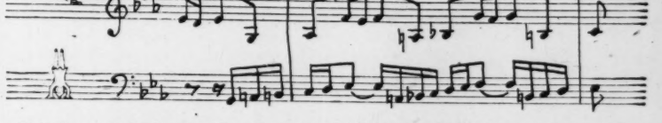
Sometimes, there is leap-frog played by the Leader and the Henchman, when the Henchman instead of waiting for the Leader to finish comes in before his turn, and then the Leader comes in again.



This Is the Leader; He Starts Alone—No Other Voice Accompanies Him



The Henchman Is Heard Now on the Upper Staff; He Imitates the Leader in the Dominant. The Henchman's Henchman Comes In on the Lower Staff; He Murmurs While the Henchman Has His Say



This Is an Episode—the Top Voice Imitates the Leader's First Notes and the Bottom Voice Imitates the Henchman's Henchman Upside Down

That is called *Stretto*, an Italian word that means *pressed*.

It happens, also, that the whole Exposition with the Leader and all concerned is repeated upside-down. In the article on Themes and Voices published on this page in February, such an upside-down Imitation from one of Bach's Fugues was shown in the musical illustrations.

The Fugue is practically over now. But the last word must belong to the Leader. As he says his speech for the last time, other voices get together in fine-sounding harmony, and often the Keynote of the Fugue, the Tonic, the Do of the piece, is held over in the Bass. It is called a Pedal, because such low notes are played on the Organ with the feet, and feet in Latin are *Pedes*.

(This is the sixteenth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

A Doll Brings a Message

A true story of a beautiful doll, belonging to an English lady, comes from Birmingham, England, and is told to any privileged visitor who happens to call at her home.

The doll, which stands about 30 inches in height, is dressed most cleverly in the native costume of Hungary. She wears her flaxen hair in two long plaits and on her head is a coronet of many-colored miniature flowers and waving feathers. Cossack boots of soft red leather peep from beneath her white satin garments, with their trimming of green and red ribbon—the national colors of Hungary.

How did this doll come by such beautiful clothes and ornaments? If she could speak she would tell you that it was a labor of love and gratitude on the part of a working girl in Budapest, who during several years, gave up all her spare time to the making of this gift, knowing the pleasure it would bring to her far-off English friend.

And now you shall hear the whole story.

When the war came to an end in 1918, and the nations of Europe decided to live at peace with each other, it was found that many innocent people had lost their homes and employment and were very short of food and clothing. Some of their children were therefore sent to the more prosperous countries, and that is how Gizella, the maker of the doll, came to live for a time with Molly and her parents in their English home.

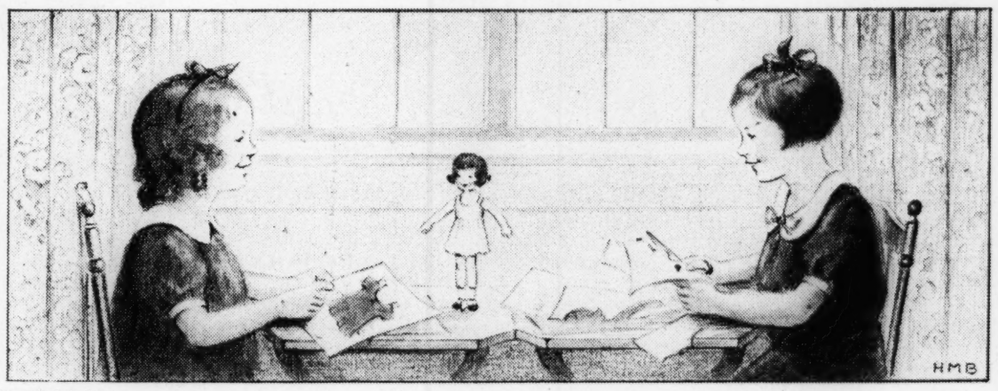
Here Gizella was fed, clothed, loved and nourished, and when the time came for her to go back to her mother in Budapest, the memory of all the kindness that she had received remained with her. She could not write English, however, and during the troublous years that followed in Hungary she lost touch with her friends.

Then it was that Gizella thought of making a doll. She had little enough time to spare, but by using up her odd moments she at length succeeded in dressing it in all its lovely garments.

By this time, however, she had lost trace of Molly and her parents, and it was only through the kind help of a gentleman in Budapest who got in touch with the civic authorities in Birmingham, that she succeeded in getting their address. Then, with great care, the precious doll was wrapped up and sent on its journey.

The letters which came to Gizella from England after this were translated for her by a lady in Budapest, and soon the old friendship was once more established.

And so you see how a doll, using neither the language of giver or receiver, spoke with the language of gratitude and love that all can understand.



By a Staff Artist

How Mary Pat Waited

Mary Pat hurried about the sun room to get things ready for Betty. Betty was Mary Pat's chum. They were going to cut paper dolls. Mary Pat and Betty had been saving their pennies to buy the blue and pink paper dolls in the corner-shop window for ever so long. Betty had been able to buy hers first, but she had waited for Mary Pat.

"Then we can start together," Betty had said to her little friend. But today they both had their paper dolls. "Today was the big day," as Mary Pat had told mother at breakfast. It was quite the day, too, for paper doll cutting, for outside the world was turning green under the first spring rain.

Mary Pat brought out two little tables and two little chairs. Then she found two pairs of scissors. Just as she was all ready the door bell rang. It was Betty, of course. But when Mary Pat ran to open the door and asked her to come in, Betty shook her head.

"I'm sorry, Mary Pat, but I have to go over to Aunt Eva's first. She left her rubbers at our house and she needs them today."

"I'll go with you," said Mary Pat. Then she remembered that mother was going to town and that someone had to be there to take in packages that were coming from the store.

"You go on and cut out your doll," said Betty. "I won't care if I am behind. You cut more slowly and better than I do, anyway. I don't like to make you late starting to play."

Betty's voice was the least bit sad as she said good-by. Mary Pat wished that she could go with her little friend. The time would not seem so long then.

Mary Pat went into the sun room and sat down in one of the little chairs. Betty had waited for her. She did not like to start before Betty.

Then she remembered what Betty had said about the cutting.

"You cut more slowly and better than I do." Mary Pat sat thinking about it for a moment. Then a new idea came to her.

"Why, that's what I can do." She spoke to the plants and the chairs in mother's sun room. "I'll cut out Betty's doll for her and then I'll cut out mine. Then we can begin the dresses when she gets here," It was cutting out the dresses that was going to be the most fun.

Mary Pat started right away. She cut around the lines on Betty's doll as carefully as ever she could, up into all the little corners and slowly along the straight lines.

Snip, snip, snip—turn, turn.

Before she knew it, Betty's doll was finished. She stood it on Betty's table.

"There, dolly, stand right there and wait for your mama," Mary Pat said. Then she started on her own doll.

Snip, snip, snip—turn, turn. As Mary Pat cut around the last little brown paper shoe, the front door bell rang through the house.

Mary Pat could not believe that Betty was there already. It had seemed so short a time. But it was Betty—bright and smiling, with little curls that the rain had made peeping out from under her red cap.

"Did I keep you waiting long?" she asked.

Mary Pat laughed. "You did not keep me waiting at all," she said. She led the way to the sun room.

"Your dolly is the only one who has been waiting," she said with a smile. "I've just been busy all the time."

Betty was very happy when she saw that her doll was all cut out.

"Now we can really start playing," she said. "Thank you, Mary Pat. You have cut out my doll much better than I could."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Soap Bubbles

Airy things,
Fairy things,
Bob and Sue are blowing!
Bubbles high,
Bubbles low,
Bubbles dancing, floating—O!
Look where that one's going!

Shiny ones,
Tiny ones!
That's a big one, Brother!
Pretty blue one, please don't burst!—
Baby Ann must see you first,
Daddy, too, and Mother!

IRENE STANLEY

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A City in Splints

AT THE moment, London is a city in splints. For some three months, an army of workers has been toiling in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey, covering buildings and grassy spaces with a forest of iron poles and knuckly joints. More and more the streets have taken on the appearance of a huge Meccano set. The broad vista of The Mall, London's proudest thoroughfare, leading from Charing Cross to the Palace, is now one grandstand a mile long, the roadway seeming to run along at the bottom of a valley whose sides will soon blossom with bunting.

THE OCCASION FOR all this activity is a loyal one, so nobody grumbles, though at present the effect of the half-finished ritual of coronation is not one which demands admiration. Statues of ancient kings and national heroes are being boarded up, and left on their sites like huge crates of grocery. And at street corners and in public squares, the authorities are experimenting with iron hurdles which are being cemented down in the middle of the roadway, and removed overnight. I don't quite understand the significance of this combination of the temporary and the permanent; but the labour, which sends the traffic and the police crazy, causes much inquisitiveness from the hordes of country folk who are wandering about the streets day and night, gazing silently.

Sundays in particular show the West End in a strange condition. These visitors, rural folk and the millions from the suburbs, wander about the famous streets in family groups, with picnic baskets in hand; father, mother and the children, and the elder youngsters with their donahs and their boy-friends, all amiable and interested; but everybody as silent as though they were in church. Down the Strand, the crowds are so thick that the buses proceed at walking-pace, and the only sound throughout Sunday is the sprinkling tones of the bells of St. Clement's, the deep boom of the Law Courts clock, and the silvery answer of St. Bride's. That bell music; and below it the soft, slough-slough of boot leather "on the pavements grey," as the sightseers drift on like a flock of ghosts.

THE GENERAL EFFECT of all this odd activity, and this influx of strange faces, is to scare the confirmed City-dweller, the person who knows London proper as a village and a private place. Accordingly, my companion and I, who have been so caught up in professional labours during the winter that we have not left town once, now find ourselves suddenly fled to our cottage, which we have not seen since we left it last autumn.

During that time, we lent it to an American friend, and thereby gave the natives much conjecture. The general opinion, after much furtive consultation in the village inn and at cottage doors, is that, though he speaks "a sort of English," he is not an Englishman. And he is that foreign in his ways. The way, for instance, that he uses that telephone. "He fair lived on it," as one worthy has just informed me, "and talked as easy and long-like as you and me 'ere." And from various sources there have been confidential remarks which I prefer not to make public. For one's domestic habits in this part of the country can never pass unobserved.

The point is that our visitor was more than normally overlooked, because, during his stay here through the dark months, the long-threatened process of thatching has been in hand. I have already written here of the elaborate overtures preceding that major operation. After all the village political wires had been satisfactorily rigged, it was decided that in November, after the last of the rick-thatching, our own village thatcher and his brother should make a start. No further mention was made of our attempt to draw the thatchers from the neighbouring village into the proposal. That was our mistake, due to ignorance, and the less said the better.

WE HAVE THE rest from hearsay, some of it from our "foreign" visitor, some from the good woman who keeps the cottage dry and makes periodical reports as to its condition during our absences. Thatching, apparently, is a work which takes precedence over everything else. The garden, for example, must be disregarded. Our experts chose a certain place on a lawn adjoining the rose garden, where their fine wheat-straw was to be unloaded. To get there, they cut down a plum tree and an apple tree which would have impeded the progress of their wagon. And they drove that wagon across the main lawn, in weather when the ground was sodden. The result is distinctly rustic, though tennis will have to be suspended for a while.

These imperturbables, with their traditional craft practices, needed no Meccano network for their job. They worked with a couple of ladders spliced together, and a crooked stick in hand. That was their apparatus; but with it they effected something which only the birds could rival. The finished thatch is a thing of sheer beauty. It is as tight as a nest, and just as miraculous. For how can a pair of hands, any more than a beak, create such a close-textured, warm and living fabric, out of stalks? You may watch the men at work, to try and discover the secret; but you will see merely a heaving of swathes, a beating with the stick, and smoothing by hand. None of that simple means is convincing. The result is so much more than the process warrants.

Our visitor tells us that he stood entranced for hours at a time, until his neck ached, and the Essex winds took him in the small of the back. But he learned nothing, and got no conversation from the thatchers in response to his enquiries. Perhaps they did not understand his "foreign" tongue! But they would have had no more to say to me, for I too am a "foreigner," since I come from London and am no Essex man. Foreign-ness here begins over a radius of five miles.

IN SPITE OF that shyness, however, I was visited yesterday by the thatcher soon after our arrival. News spreads here as it does in India, by a primitive but infallible means, a wireless that has been in use for over a thousand years. He strolled in, stick in hand and straw in mouth, with a lean pitch whippit that scoured round the garden like a shadow and nearly drove Hamish, our Aberdeen, mad with indignation.

"Well, Muster, I heer'd you be down. Ha' ye look't at 'un?" With his remark, he stood with his back to the house and jerked his thumb over his shoulder, giving me a sly look from eyes bleached of all colour by the sun. His mouth and jaw, covered with a faint ginger growth of beard, were twisted into a sardonic grin, which might have meant anything. I replied that I liked it very much and was satisfied with the contract. I went on in a friendly way to tell him why we had fled from London, because of the invasion of scaffolding. He took this to himself, perhaps as a criticism. With another sly look, and another jerk of the thumb towards the house, he spoke again. "I reckon you woant waant no scaffoldin' raound o'she this side fourty year. With thaat top on o'she, yew'll laast out over three crownations. I reckon with all the scaffoldin' they be usen in Lunnon today, yew wouldn't get a better roof on she than I 'a put on 'er."

And he needed no scaffolding, either, for the toast which I felt it my duty to propose.

RICHARD CHURCH

The Bowl of Glass

FIRE, air and water are the three
Weaving a dream into the glass—
Fire with its whispering mystery,
Heat that is sister to the cold
Of mountain tops and winter nights
And aureole of Northern lights.
The eye seeks deep
Where crystal secrets sleep—
The turning bowl catches the fleeting light.
Formless and fluid to the dazzled sight,
Until in turning music comes again
And form emerges from the facet's stain.
One star, a flower, and a moving sea,
One star
And light upon the summer grass
Held now forever
In a bowl of glass.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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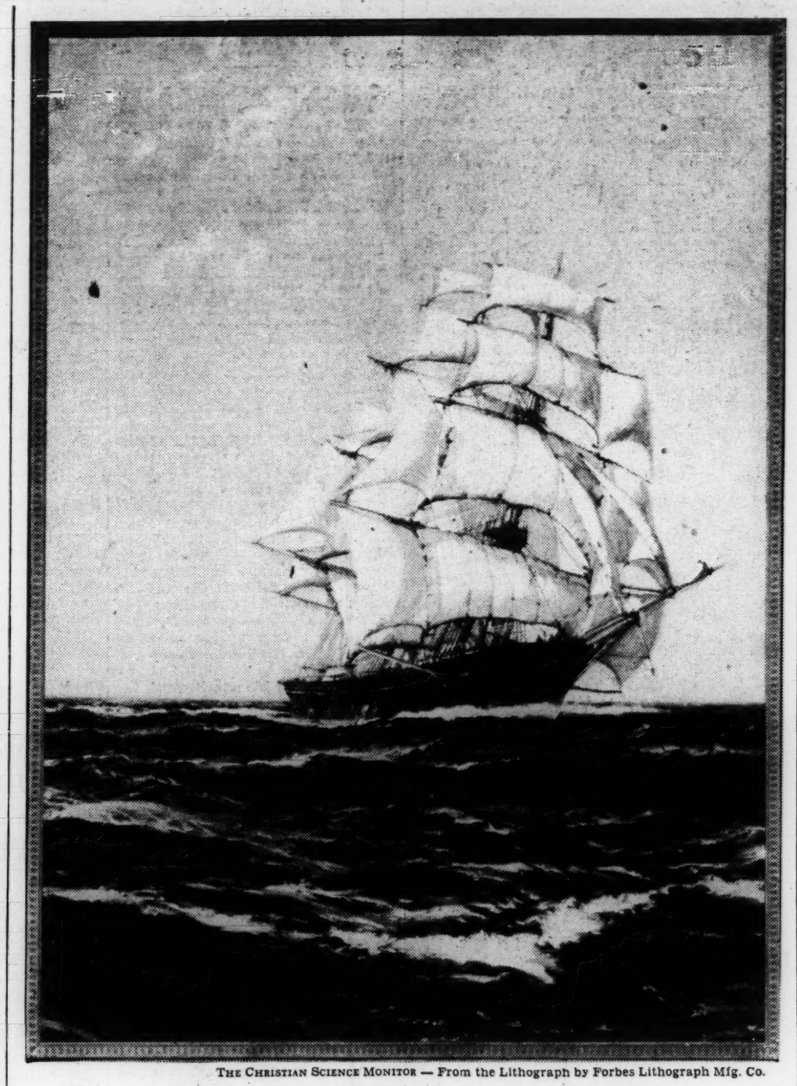

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — From the Lithograph by Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co.

"GOLDEN EVENING": *A Painting by Montague Dawson*

NEARLY a century has elapsed since the American clipper ship preened itself in all the lofty fullness of its white-winged glory. Historically it reached the zenith of its graceful artistry early in the 1850's with the launching of Boston's renowned ocean fliers. For a decade the Yankee clipper flourished. Then, the day of the tall skysail ship waned, as suddenly as it had emerged full-blown through the creative genius of Donald McKay.

War within the Union, competition from builders of iron ships abroad, such were the historical happenings which date the decline of the lordly clipper. Something of the sentiment which stamps the last great days of sail is expressed in the title of the accompanying illustration. The clipper ships of the Flying Fifties symbolize the golden evening in that brief but glorious epic of the sea. Among the swiftest of these were Flying Cloud, Lightning, James Baines, Great Republic and Sovereign of the Seas.

Montague Dawson has selected Sovereign of the Seas for this stirring canvas. One of the outstanding characteristics of this distinguished British marine painter is his faithful adherence to essential detail. By blending sufficient technical background with artistic freedom, he satisfies his more meticulous deepwater admirers.

This picture is vibrant with power and action. It has the lift of the sea, the press of wind on a free-sheeted sailspread of towering canvas. She even carries stu'n's'ls, port and starboard, for that precious added knot shipmasters needed in a day when merchants paid a handsome premium on speed.

Photographic reproduction, however, can hardly do justice to the exquisite colors the artist has lavished on this canvas. And the lithograph by Forbes reproduces Mr. Dawson's pigments with amazing fidelity. The reflections of the sun's afterglow on the curve of sails and on the crests of gently-breaking rollers stand out vividly on the lithographic likeness.

The lucid green transparency of tumbling wave tops, the ocean vastness expressed in the middle distance, all this warmth of feeling attained by subtle strokes of a master's brush make the lithograph a splendid achievement in its own field of art.

H. T.

A Journey in Wool

ON THIS cold, wet afternoon the fireside seemed extraordinarily pleasant. Had it been fine, I should have found plenty to do in the garden; but today it was difficult even to play the gardener's favorite game of looking through the window and imagining the plants fully grown and covered with bloom. I settled my feet on the fender-stool and my glance rested on its tapestry flowers.

Some years ago I had picked up the old stool in a little second-hand furniture shop. Its cover was soiled and threadbare and I had astonished my friends, and incidentally myself, by declaring that I meant to cover it in petit-point. They told me how long it would take to work, and indeed they were not far wrong in their estimate! Yet here it was with my feet upon it, and it amused me now to trace the history of each flower in the spray of many-colored tiny stitches.

I HAD, I remembered, followed the old copybook maxim: "Begin in the top lefthand corner," and my first pothook here was a daffodil. I recalled the day I had put in the first cross-stitches in bright yellow. Alas! it proved too garish and had to be picked out thread by thread and worked again in more subdued shades.

The three roses, in dull pinks and deep reds, I copied from an old sliding firescreen, worked by a Victorian lady whose skillful fingers were more used to such work than mine.

There were anemones, pink and mauve, which I had worked on a holiday in a Cornish fishing village. I saw again the cottage room with the shining mahogany table bearing a bowl of anemones from the garden—a garden that was divided from the fields beyond by a high fuchsia hedge, whose red buds children loved to "pop" between their fingers to see the deep blue cup inside. Over the top of that hedge were glimpses of blue sea, with waves breaking white over the rocks in the distant cove. The anemones had been easy to work—not so the iris, purple and blue blotched with white, whose inspiration came out of a seedman's catalogue.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR the work was still unfinished and I had gone to America. I remembered stitching the deep rose tulip, one stormy day in the old "Olympic's" drawing-room. In memory, I saw again the great waves heaving up to the horizon like mountain ranges. Not even the wild Cornish seas had prepared me for these Atlantic giants. The white rose in the precise center of the stool was copied from the chintz in a charming room in a New York hotel.

Lilies and pale narcissi reminded me of winter evenings at my own fireside, accompanied by Benjamin, the Sealyham, who always tried to make a bed for himself on top of my wools.

LASTLY, AT THE end of the spray, was another daffodil. The work was nearly finished and I was staying on a croft on the west coast of Scotland. Rain and mist drew a blind over the window; I smelt the scent of the peat fire and heard the soft voices in the kitchen rising and falling as they talked in Gaelic. As I put in the last stitches, I was conscious of a brightening light and I lifted my eyes to the window. There was that wonderful transformation which happens so swiftly on the west coast. The rain had stopped; the clouds had rolled back; the soft brightness of the green land shone, and, as I watched, the Coolins of Skye appeared across the water, beautiful out of the mist, and to the south the islands of Rum and Eigg rose out of the sea like lovely shapes of hyacinth smoke. That was the fairest vision my fender-stool brought back to me.

L. M.

ΕΞΗΣΦΑΛΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὸ πρόβλημα τῆς προμηθείας εἶναι γενικόν, ἀφοῦ εἰς τὴν ἔννοιαν αὐτὴν περιλαμβάνεται ἡ ἀνάγκη διὰ ὑγείαν, τροφὴν, στέγην, φιλίαν καὶ ὅλα τὰ ὑποτιθέμενα χρειώδη καὶ εὐχάριστα τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης ζωῆς. Διὰ μερικούς, τὸ χρῆμα φαίνεται νὰ ἀντιπροσωπεύῃ τὴν λύσιν τοῦ προβλήματος τούτου, ἕως ὅτου ἐνδεχομένως τοὺς λείψῃ ἡ ὑγεία, ἢ ἄλλο τι οὐσιῶδες τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ μὴ δύναται νὰ ἀποκτηθῇ μὲ χρῆμα. Ἄλλοι πιθανὸν νὰ στηρίζωνται ἐπὶ ἀνθρωπίνης θελήσεως καὶ προσωπικῆς ἐνεργείας, ἕως ὅτου καὶ αὐταὶ ἀποτύχουν καὶ ἀναγκασθοῦν νὰ κράξουν μὲ τὸν βασιλέα Ἐζεκίαν τοῦ πάλαι (Ἡσαΐας 38:14) "Καταθλίβομαι Κύριε, ἀνακούφισόν με."

Οὕτω πράττοντες ζητοῦν νὰ θείαν ἐκείνην Ἀρχὴν ἡ ὁποία, ὅπως δεικνύει ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, φροντίζει πάντοτε καὶ προνοεῖ διὰ πάντας ὅσοι ἀφίνουν ἑαυτοὺς νὰ κυβερνῶνται ἀπὸ τὴν παντοδυναμίαν τοῦ καλοῦ. Ὄντως δὲ, ἀναλόγως ἐφ'ὅσον οἱ ἄνθρωποι θέτουν εὐπειθῶς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις των ὑπὸ τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, ἡ ἁρμονία καὶ ἡ ἀφθονία θὰ γίνουν ὁραταὶ ὡς γεγονὸς ἤδη τετελεσμένον μᾶλλον παρὰ ὡς σκοπὸς μέλλων νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ. Θὰ ἴδουν τὴν ἀληθινὴν εὐτυχίαν ὡς διαρκῆ ἀνάπτυξιν τῆς θείας ἀληθείας τῆς πνευματικῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἀντὶ ὡς ὑλικὴν κατάστασιν ἀποκτωμένην μετὰ κόπου.

Διὰ νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ ὅμως κανεὶς ἕνα τοιοῦτον σκοπὸν καὶ νὰ ἀπολαύσῃ τὰ σχετικὰ πλεονεκτήματα, πρέπει πρῶτον νὰ ὑποτάξῃ τὴν ψευδῆ δρᾶσιν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης θελήσεως καὶ τὰ καθαρῶς ὑλικὰ σχέδια. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὴν σελίδα 191 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), "Μὲ τὴν ἰδικήν του βούλησιν, οὔτε ἕνα φυλλαράκι χόρτου δὲν φυτρώνει, οὔτε ἕνα κλωνάρι δὲν θάλλει εἰς τὴν κοιλάδα, οὔτε ἕνα φύλλο δὲν ἀναπτύσσει τὰς ὡραίας του γραμμὰς, οὔτε ἕνα λουλοῦδι δὲν ἀρχίζει ἀπὸ τὴν κατάλληλοτον σπερματοθήκην του." Ἀπορροφημένοι ἀπὸ ἀπατηλὰς σκέψεις, καὶ ἀπὸ ἐξαντλητικὰς πολλάκις ὑλικὰς μεθόδους, οἱ ἄνθρωποι δὲν ἀνταποκρίνονται εἰς τὴν καλοκάγαθον αὐτὴν ἐπιροὴν ἡ ὁποία κυβερνᾷ τὴν πραγματικὴν δημιουργίαν μὲ τάξιν καὶ ἀκρίβειαν.

Ἐγκαταλείπων ὅμως κανεὶς τὰ ἐπιθετικὰ ὑλικὰ μέσα καὶ τὰς ὑλικὰς μεθόδους δὲν ἔπεται ὅτι δὲν ἔχει νὰ κάμῃ τίποτε ἄλλο παρὰ νὰ σταυρώσῃ τὰς χεῖρας, ἢ νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὴν γραμμὴν τῆς ἥσσονος ἀντιστάσεως. Ἀπ'ἐναντίας, ἀπαιτεῖται ἄμεσος καὶ δραστηρία συμμόρφωσις πρὸς τὴν ὁδηγίαν τῆς Ἀρχῆς. Ἡ ὑποταγὴ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης θελήσεως δὲν σημαίνει ἔλλειψιν ἀποφασιστικῆς δράσεως εἰς τὸ νὰ λάβῃ τις τὴν δέουσαν πρόνοιαν μὲ ἀγάπην καὶ νοημοσύνην. Οὔτε ἡ ἀπάρνησις τῶν κοσμικῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἀποκλείει τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν παντὸς ὅ,τι εἶναι ὑγειὲς καὶ ἀξιόλογον εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν. Πρέπει νὰ ἔχωμεν ὑπ'ὄψιν μας ὅτι ἡ ἀπάθεια καὶ ἀδράνεια τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου νοῦ, τόσον ὅσον καὶ ἡ ἐγωπάθεια καὶ ἡ ἰσχυρογνωμοσύνη του, αἱ λύπαι καὶ οἱ φόβοι του, αἱ ἁμαρτίαι καὶ αἱ ψευδεῖς ὁμαί του, πρέπει νὰ ἐξετασθοῦν ειλικρινῶς ὑπὸ τὸ φῶς τοῦ ἀληθινοῦ εἶναι. Πρέπει νὰ γίνουν ὁραταὶ ὡς αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι, ὡς σφάλματα δηλαδὴ, διὰ νὰ δυνηθῇ ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ νὰ ἀσκῇ πλήρη ἔλεγχον ἐπὶ τῶν ὑποθέσεών μας.

Πῶς δυνάμεθα καλλίτερα νὰ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὰς ὁδηγίας τῆς Ἀρχῆς καὶ νὰ ὑποτασσώμεθα εἰς αὐτὰς ἐν μέσῳ τῶν περιπλοκῶν τῆς καθημερινῆς ζωῆς; Ὁ ἀξιόπιστος ὁδηγὸς τῆς σκέψεως καὶ τῆς πράξεως εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ νὰ γίνωμεν τὸ σχετικῶς ὀρθώτερον εἰς οἱανδήποτε δοθεῖσαν κατάστασιν, τὸ ὁποῖον ὑπολογίζομεν ὅτι θὰ εἶναι νομίμως καλὸν δι'ὅλους τοὺς ἐνδιαφερομένους. Πολλάκις καὶ μία ἐντελῶς τυχαία ἀνιδιοτελὴς πρᾶξις ἤγαγεν εἰς ἀλληλουχίαν περιστάσεων αἵτινες κατέληξαν εἰς κάποιο μέγα καὶ ἀπροσδόκητον καλόν. Εἰς τοιαύτην περίπτωσιν ἐλειτούργησεν ἕνας νόμος τῆς Ἀρχῆς, ὅπως ἐξηγεῖ ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὴν σελίδα 206 τοῦ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία): "Εἰς τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν σχέσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, εὑρίσκομεν ὅτι ὁτιδήποτε εὐλογεῖ τὸν ἕνα εὐλογεῖ ὅλους, ὅπως ἔδειξεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς μὲ τοὺς ἄρτους καὶ τὰ ψάρια,—ἀφοῦ τὸ Πνεῦμα, ὄχι ἡ ὕλη, εἶναι ἡ πηγὴ τῆς προμηθείας".

Κανεὶς δὲν τὸ ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸ τόσον ἐντελῶς ὅσον ὁ Ἰησοῦς. Τὰ θαύματά του ἐγίνοντο ἁπλῶς πρὸς ἀντιμετώπισιν τῶν ἀναγκῶν ἑκάστης παρουσιαζομένης περιστάσεως. Ἀπὸ τοιαύτης βάσεως μετέβαλε τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς οἶνον καὶ ηὔρε τὸ νόμισμα τοῦ φόρου εἰς τὸ στόμα ἑνὸς ψαριοῦ, ἐνῷ ἡ ὑποταγή του εἰς τὸν σταυρὸν καὶ ἡ νίκη του ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου ἀπέδειξαν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα τὴν ἀνεκτίμητον ἀξίαν τῆς ἀποδείξεώς του.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀνεκάλυψε τὴν Ἐπιστήμην ἐπὶ τῆς ὁποίας ἐβασίζοντο ἡ διδαχὴ καὶ τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ἡ ἰδία ἀπέδειξε τὴν πλήρη αὐτάρκειαν τῆς Ἀρχῆς εἰς τὴν καρποφόρον καὶ πλουσίαν ζωὴν της. Αἱ διδασκαλίαι της προμηθεύουν μίαν πανάκειαν διὰ τοὺς φόβους καὶ τὴν διανοητικὴν ὑπερέντασιν τῆς ἐποχῆς μας, ὡς καὶ διὰ φυσικὰς διαταράξεις τὰς ὁποίας τὰ ὡς ἄνω δεινὰ ἐπιφέρουν. Ὑψώνουν τὴν σκέψιν ὑπεράνω τῶν φόβων καὶ τῶν ἀποτυχιῶν τοῦ γηΐνου αὐτοῦ ὀνείρου, πρὸς τὴν φυσικήν της διαμονὴν εἰς τὸν τὰ πάντα περιλαμβάνοντα θεῖον Νοῦν, ὅπου μόνον αὐθόρμητος καὶ ἁρμονικὴ δρᾶσις εὑρίσκεται. Διὰ νὰ μὴ φοβούμεθα ὅτι, ἀποστρεφόμενοι τὴν στάσιν ταύτην ἀπέναντι τῶν δῆθεν δυνάμεων τοῦ κακοῦ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, θὰ εἴμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς οἱ ἴδιοι εἰς τὸ ἔλεός των, ἂς λάβωμεν θάρρος ἀπὸ τὰ πλήρη ἀγάπης καὶ πεποιθήσεως λόγια τῆς Mrs. Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, Ἐπιστήμονος, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 232), "τὸ ὀρθὸν εὑρίσκει τὴν ὀρθὴν μέθοδον, τὴν μέθοδον τῆς Ἀληθείας καὶ Ἀγάπης, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ὅλα μας τὰ χρέη πληρώνονται, ἡ ἀνθρωπότης εὐλογεῖται, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς δοξάζεται."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Hill Song

THE hill is dark with violets,
Encumbered with the rain,
And now no more till red leaves fall
Will come the snow again,

So up the hill and down the hill,
Though silver stain the air,
I'll run and breathe the rainy scent
Of earth, and little care

When shadows spill across the world
Like water running free,
For night may come or night may go,
And what is that to me

Who ankle-deep in violets
Have stood upon the hill,
And breathed their scent, and quaffed the rain,
And sighed, and looked my fill?

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Assured Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE problem of supply is a universal one, since under that heading we include the need for health, food, shelter, friendship, and all the supposed necessaries and amenities of human life. To some, money may seem to represent the solution to the problem, until in their experience they suffer the lack of, perhaps, health, or some other essential which money is helpless to procure. Others may rely upon a sense of human will-power and personal energy, until these too fail them and they cry out with King Hezekiah of old (Isaiah 38:14), "O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me."

In so doing they are perhaps reaching out for that divine Principle which, Christian Science shows, is forever caring and providing for all who let themselves be governed by the omnipotence of good. Indeed, in proportion as men thus obediently render themselves and their affairs amenable to divine Principle, will harmony and abundance be seen as an already established fact, rather than as a consummation yet to be achieved. They will see true well-being as a continuous unfoldment of the divine truth of spiritual being, instead of a material condition to be laboriously attained.

In order to fulfill such a purpose, however, and enjoy the corresponding advantages, it is first necessary to surrender the false activities of human will-power and purely selfish planning. Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 191 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "By its own volition, not a blade of grass springs up, not a spray buds within the vale, not a leaf unfolds its fair outlines, not a flower starts from its cloistered cell." Preoccupied with erroneous thoughts and oftentimes exhausting processes of materiality, men do not respond to that benign influence which controls the real creation with order and precision.

The relinquishment of aggressive material means and methods in no way implies taking an attitude of folded hands, however, or following the line of least resistance. On the contrary, prompt and active compliance with the guidance of Principle is called for. The surrender of human will does not indicate any lack of decisive action in taking loving and intelligent forethought. Nor does the rejection of worldly desires preclude enjoyment of whatever is wholesome and worthwhile in human experience. It must not be overlooked that the apathy and inertia of the human mind, as well as its egotism and self-assertion, its griefs and fears, its sins and false impulses, must needs be faithfully dealt with in the light of true being. They must be seen for the mistakes they are, in order that divine Principle may have full control over our affairs.

How can we best recognize and submit to the leadings of Principle among the perplexities of daily life? The reliable guide for thought and deed is to be found in the adoption of whatever is nearest right in any given situation, and calculated to make for the legitimate good of all concerned. Even some quite casual act of unselfishness has often led to a sequence of circumstances that have eventuated in some great and unexpected good coming into experience. In such a case a law of Principle has been invoked, as explained by Mrs. Eddy's words on page 206 of Science and Health: "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply."

No one has proved this so fully as did Jesus. His miracles were performed in simple response to the needs of the situation in question. From such a basis he turned water into wine and procured tax money from a fish's mouth, while his submission to the cross and conquest of death proved to humanity the priceless value of his demonstration.

Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science underlying Jesus' teaching and works, and herself proved the all-sufficiency of Principle in her fruitful and abundant living. Her teachings provide a panacea for the fears and mental strain of the age, with their consequent physical disorders. They lift thought above the fears and failures of this earthly dream, into its natural home in the all-embracing divine Mind, where unlabored and harmonious activity alone is found. Lest we be afraid that, by adopting this attitude towards the so-called forces of evil abroad in the world, we shall ourselves be at their mercy, let us take heart from Mrs. Eddy's loving and reassuring words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232), "The right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Two From Dresden

ONE quacks upon my mantelpiece,
Another on my table;
Each with china wings outspread
And stretching, squawking, china head;
Two small white geese so tense with strife,
So passionately true to life,
I feel them straining at the bonds
Which hold them to their china ponds—
They'd soon be with the wilder geese
If only they were able.

FRANK EYRE

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Tigers, Pirates Leap to Front In Flag Races

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More indication that the Yankees and Giants can expect real opposition this season in defense of their American and National League championships, was revealed during the past seven days. The Tigers, second a week ago, took possession of the American League lead by virtue of four victories and only one defeat, while the Pirates, picked to trail the Giants and Cardinals in the pre-season selections, walked into the National leadership.

The Yankees, who have failed to display the extra-base power in their hitting that made a walkaway of the 1936 pennant race, won four and lost two for the seven-day period, and slipped half a game behind the Tigers. Although the New York pitching was good enough to limit opponents to 15 runs in six games, their defensive record was marred by seven errors.

Tigers Hitting

The Tigers lacked the mound support of the Yanks, but made up for this deficit by topping the circuit with 55 hits and 35 runs in five games. The Bengals made only two errors and generally looked like a serious threat to uncrown the current champions.

Improvement was also shown by the Red Sox, who captured three out of four and went into third place. The Boston outfit exhibited batting power by totaling 47 hits and 34 runs, making 19 safeties in one contest against the Athletics.

Both the Red Sox and Tigers are laboring under mound handicaps, however, that will undoubtedly figure prominently in the future. Lefty Grove, ace lefthander of the Boston staff, is slow rounding into shape and Detroit's Schoolboy Rowe is on the sidelines for an indefinite period.

In direct contrast to the work of the leaders in the American League is the weekly record of the lowly Browns, who managed to collect 33 base hits in three engagements, yet scored only eight runs.

The Bees paced the National League during the seven days, winning four and losing two. The supposedly weak-hitting Swarm collected 60 safeties for 33 runs. At the same time, their effective pitching continued. rivals getting only 23 runs.

Pirates Lead

Four clubs were tied behind the Bees with three victories and two setbacks each. Among the four were the Pirates, who took the lead yesterday by beating the Reds, 7 to 2, while the Cubs were taking the Cardinals, 4 to 1, for the second successive day.

The Cubs, Giants and Cardinals, all factors in the pennant race, kept even with the Pirates. The Cubs, who are struggling along without three of their best hurlers, pounded opposing moundsmen for 61 hits, which averages better than 12 a game. The Giants, whose sensational pitching allowed opponents only nine runs in five contests, led the league by hitting seven homers

The big disappointment of the major pennant races to date has been the showing of the Reds, Charley Dressen's young, hustling club shaped up as a possible first division threat as it toured through the Grapefruit League, but has managed to win only one game since the start of the National season. A combination of untimely batting and ineffective hurling has handicapped the reds.

Detroit's Gerald Walker was leading the individual batting race at the conclusion of Sunday's games with a .588 average. Boston's Rick Ferrell stood second, 88 points behind. Rookie Gilbert Brack of the Dodgers was pacing the National hitters with a .486 figure, with Chicago's Frank Demaree second.

U. S. L. T. A. Heads Start Preparations For Cup Matches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The authorities of the United States Lawn Tennis Association went into action today as the results of the first round American zone Davis Cup matches on the Pacific coast made it certain that Australia and the United States will meet in the finals at Forest Hills over Memorial Day.

The officials were especially concerned over the possible selection of some other player or players to replace Joseph Hunt, whose recent performances in southern tourneys have not justified his selection as an alternate for the team, while Bitsy Grant and Sidney Wood, other possibilities, have both declined to come out for the team. There is a slight chance that Wayne Sabin, also one of the southern performers, may be wrafted for doubles play as an alternate to C. Gene Mako.

The easy victories of Don Budge over the Japanese would seem to indicate that his winter weakness had departed completely. Frank Parker, making his debut as a Davis Cup player, also proved more successful than anticipated. The play of the Australians in Mexico would also indicate that they have hit their stride, and this should make the final a closely fought contest. If Grant decides to compete, the team should be as strong as can be selected. George M. Lott Jr. has been selected as coach, and his doubles skill should tend to mend weaknesses of recent years.

At Forest Hills, the mild winter has left the turf in the stadium, which usually is not ready before mid-June, in better condition than ever. There should be no complaint as to the conditions for the match such as there was at Germantown last year. Forest Hills is also well equipped with officials of experience, and this will also be in favor of the success of the event from the spectator point of view.

Both teams will take their time and probably play several informal matches with local groups on their way here. G. E. T.

English Soccer Football League Season Concluded

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—Final English Football League games Saturday saw Manchester United and Sheffield Wednesday relegated to second-division status. Leicester City beat out Blackpool for second-division championship, but both teams will play in the major league next year.

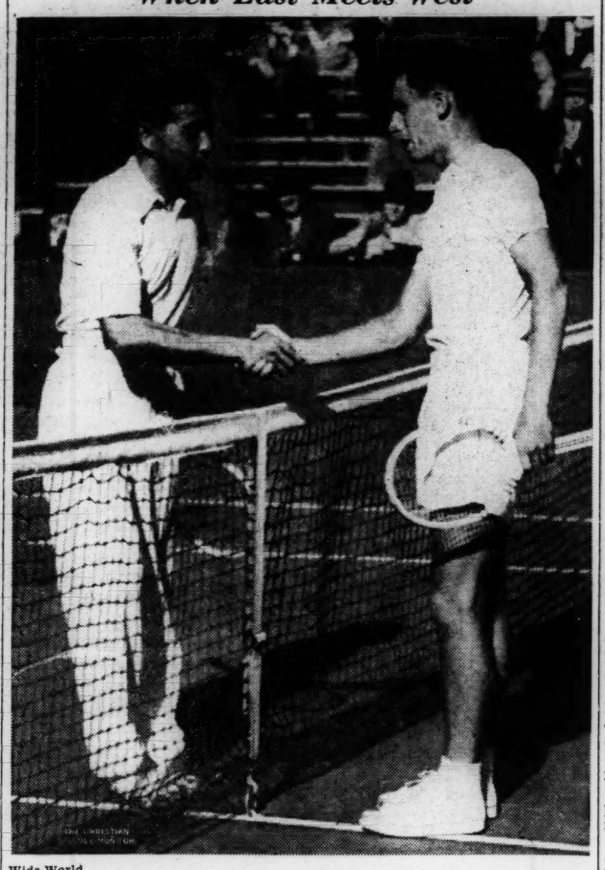
Bradford City and Doncaster Rovers were already doomed to spend next season in the third division, but the struggles in the northern and southern circuits of that league for promotion found thrilling decision. Stockport County won first place in the northern by defeating runner-up Lincoln City, 2 to 0, while Luton Town of the southern loop won a place in the second division, heading off Notts County, which faltered after leading the division all season.

Championship of the league went to Manchester City last week, the squad achieving the honor for the first time in history. Charlton Athletic, with 54 points, finished as runner-up, three points behind the Mancunians and two ahead of Arsenal.

Leeds retained its place among top-flight clubs by winning 3-1 from Portsmouth. On this match hinged the fate of Manchester United. With a chance of tying the Mancunians on points, Sheffield Wednesday failed 1 to 0 against Huddersfield Town. Leicester City jumped a point ahead of Blackpool to win the second-division title by a 4-to-1 triumph over Tottenham Hotspurs. Blackpool's campaign concluded a week ago.

In the southern section, third division, Luton Town overcame Torquay United, 2 to 0, for a point total of 58, Notts County finishing second with 56 after failing 2 to 1 at Walsall.

When East Meets West



Wide World

Capt. Jiro Yamagishi of the Japanese Davis Cup Tennis Team Congratulating Frank A. Parker of the United States Cup Team After the Latter Had Won His Singles Match in the United States vs. Japan North American First Round Tie at San Francisco

Dartmouth Tied With Yale Nine In League Lead

Eastern Intercollegiate Standing

	W	L	R	H	PO	A	E
Dartmouth	3	0	33	34	69	42	6
Yale	3	0	29	27	81	36	7
Harvard	2	1	27	25	75	32	8
Pennsylvania	2	3	15	35	146	65	15
Cornell	1	2	22	30	92	35	11
Princeton	1	3	25	33	93	42	8
Columbia	1	4	18	44	123	67	24

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The baseball team of Dartmouth College furnished the sensation of the week, in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, when its batsmen made 28 runs and 34 hits at the expense of three Princeton pitchers, to win both ends of a doubleheader at Hanover, Saturday, to climb into a tie for first place with Yale. The Eli defeated Pennsylvania, 9—2, with Ted Horton, despite occasional lapses, held the home team to two runs, while his teammates, aided by Penn misplays, scored nine, off three pitchers.

Cornell, whose game against Dartmouth earlier in the week was washed out by wet grounds, scored the other victory, swamping Columbia at Ithaca, 17-6, as eight Columbia errors, along with 13 hits, gave the home team the lead all the way, with seven runs coming at the finish.

Harvard was idle last week, due to wet grounds for the Columbia game, and will also be out of the schedule this week, with one midweek game finding Yale encountering Columbia here on Wednesday, while doubleheaders on Saturday will bring Dartmouth to Columbia, and Yale to Ithaca, to meet Cornell.

Two results of interest over the week end saw Holy Cross defeat Harvard, 3-2, and New York University beat Fordham, 5-1. Most of the midweek games were washed out.

Vines and Perry Back in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Fred Perry and Ellsworth Vines bring their pro tennis tour back where it started tomorrow when they meet in Madison Square Garden in the fifty-sixth match of the series that has taken them from coast to coast and from Canada to Florida since it began last January. They're no nearer a decision as to which is the better racquet wielder than they were when a record crowd of 17,630 paid more than $58,000 to see Perry's professional debut. At the last count Vines was leading 28-27 in the series, which still has a couple of weeks to run in America before they go to England for further encounters.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	8	3	.727
Syracuse	6	3	.667
Newark	7	4	.636
Buffalo	5	3	.625
Jersey City	5	4	.556
Montreal	4	6	.400
Rochester	3	6	.333
Baltimore	0	9	.000

Results May 1

Buffalo 8, Newark 7.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 5.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 5.
Montreal 8, Baltimor 7.

Results May 2

Newark 23, Toronto 1.
Toronto 3, Newark 2.
Buffalo 8, Jersey City 7.
Jersey City 6, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 12, Baltimore 10.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 6, Montreal 4.
Syracuse 4, Montreal 1.

Marathoners for Texas

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—The first three finishers in the National A. A. U. marathon championship at Washington, June 12, will be invited to compete in the Pan-American Exposition marathon at Dallas, July 18, with all expenses paid, it has been announced by the Amateur Athletic Union. The announcement followed a telephone conference with Robert Humphrey, director of sports of the exposition.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 6, Rutgers 3
Bates 5, Colby 4.
Brooklyn 5, Brooklyn P. I. 4.
Chicago 9, Illinois 0
Colgate 8, Union 1.
Columbia 8, Cornell 3.
Drew 8, Rider 1
Dickinson 5, Muhlenberg 4
Elon 6, Wash. and Lee 3.
Fordham 6, St. John's 3.
L. I. U. 5, Lenox Hill A. A. 4.
Lafayette 6, Luth. Theo. 3.
Minnesota 3, Wisconsin 3.
Maryland 7, Catholic 2
Pennsylvania 7, Navy 2.
Princeton 5, Harvard 4.
Rhode Island 6, Worcester P. I. 0.
Yale 7, Army 2.

Long Island Boat Wins Yacht Series

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 3 (AP)—Gorham Godwin's Dice, entry of the Peconic-Gardner's bay fleet of Long Island, won the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club trophy Saturday by capturing the third race of the series among six-meter yachts from the United States and Bermuda.

Dice scored its second straight victory in the series through heavy seas, leading home Bugs, George Snowden's Bermuda leader, by nearly two minutes. A 20-mile westerly wind kicked up a choppy sea and the crews returned soaked after the thrash around the windward and leeward course three times.

It was an uneventful race as Godwin made no mistakes, kept his rivals covered and led all the way. Bugs beat out Sampson Smith's pioneer in a duel for second place to earn the runner-up position for the series. Dice scored 20 points in the three races against 17 for Bugs and 15 for Isaac Patch Jr.'s Midge 2d, which could not hold its position Saturday and came in fourth.

The summary:

Yacht, Skipper and Fleet	Time	Points
Dice, G. Godwin, U. S.	4:31:03	20
Bugs, G. Snowden, Bermuda	4:32:43	17
Pioneer, S. Smith, U. S.	4:33:43	10
Midge 2d, I. Patch Jr., U. S.	4:36:52	15
Flight, L. R. Bowden, Bermuda	4:37:30	12
Pearl 3d, H. Trott Jr., Bermuda	4:39:30	6
Fouahlieh, E. Kelly, Ber. (did not start)		3

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	8	4	.667
Minneapolis	8	5	.615
Louisville	7	6	.538
Indianapolis	7	6	.538
Toledo	7	7	.500
Columbus	5	7	.417
St. Paul	3	6	.333
Kansas City	3	7	.300

Results May 1

Kansas City 6, Milwaukee 5.
Toledo 6, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 2, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 7, St. Paul 6.

Results May 2

Louisville 9, Indianapolis 6.
Indianapolis 6, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 0.
Toledo 3, Columbus 2.
Milwaukee at Kansas City (rain).

New Zealand Advances

BRIGHTON, Eng., May 3 (AP)—New Zealand advanced to the second round of European zone Davis Cup tennis competition Saturday, 3 matches to 2. C. E. Malfroy scored the deciding victory in the final match against China, defeating W. C. Choy, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Earlier in the day Kho Sin Kie had defeated A. C. Stedman, 6—4, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3, to bring the Chinese up on even terms at two victories all. New Zealand will meet South Africa in the second round.

Belgium in Second Round

BUDAPEST, May 3 (AP)—Belgium gained the second round of European zone Davis Cup competition yesterday when Andre Lacroix whipped Emil Gabori of Hungary, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, in the deciding singles match. Hungary brought the final score for the series up to 3-2 when Charles Nayaert of Belgium was forced to default in the fourth set of his concluding match with Georges Dallos because of illness. Dallos was leading, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, 3-3, when Nayaert abandoned the match.

South Africa Net Victor

AMSTERDAM, May 3 (AP)—South Africa completed its Davis Cup rout of Holland yesterday by winning the last two singles matches for a 5-0 victory in the first round of European zone competition. Norman Farquharson defeated D. Teschmacher, 9-7, 6-1, 6-3, and E. Fannin, substituting for V. G. Kirby in a singles assignment, beat T. Hughan, 6-2, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Austin Wins Title

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 3 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England, and Anita Lizama of Chile captured the British hard-court tennis singles championships Saturday. Austin, England's great Davis Cup star, defeated H. G. N. Lee, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0, and Miss Lizama whipped Peggy Scriven of England, 7—5, 6—3.

Phillies Sign Chicose

PHILADELPHIA, May 3 (AP)—The Phillies announced today they had signed Chester Chicose, an infielder from Mineola, Minn. Chicose, who played in the Northern League last year, was sent to New Orleans in the Southern Association by Cleveland in 1935.

College Rugby Results

New York R. C. 8, Harvard 5.
Yale 3, L. I. U. 3.

U. S. Davis Cup Tennis Players Clean Up Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 (AP)—The United States Davis Cup team swept its international zone competition with Japan by winning yesterday's two concluding singles matches for a 5-to-0 victory in the three-day series.

Donald Budge, first ranging American, smashed out a 6—2, 6—2, 6—4 victory over Japan's champion, Jiro Yamagishi, to wind up the series after his teammate, Frankie Parker, had won the third singles event by a more convincing margin over Fumiteru Nakano, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

The American sweep came as an anti-climax to Saturday's doubles victory, when the series was clinched through brilliant play of Budge and his national championship running mate, Gene Mako.

The doubles triumph, giving the United States the necessary three matches, assured America's participation in the zone finals against Australia, conqueror of Mexico. The finals will be held at Forest Hills, N. Y., within a month.

Parker, Milwaukee youth who ranks next to Budge nationally, had Nakano racing all over the court in efforts to return his chop shots. The latter committed many errors, while Parker's uncanny ability to judge out balls brought him a heavy toll of points.

Budge blasted his way through the first two sets with Yamagishi, after the latter had stepped into a temporary lead each time through winning his opening service.

Whenever the lanky Oakland star decided to turn on steam, however, he outmaneuvered his opponent to score with sizzling placements or fireballs that had Yamagishi batting them into the net or out of court.

In the last set, Yamagishi won three games in a row, two on Budge's service, to hold a 3-1 lead.

The American moved back into command, yielded the eighth game to give the Japanese a 4-4 tie, and then ended the affair by taking the next two while permitting Yamagishi only four points.

The match wound up with Budge acing Yamagishi.

In the three sets Budge scored seven service aces against none for Yamagishi.

The opening singles Friday saw Budge defeat Nakano, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0, while Parker upset pre-match predictions to win from the highly favored Yamagishi, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Budge and Mako won from Yamagishi and Nakano in the doubles, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

Cooke Upsets Hall To Win Tennis Title

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 3 (AP)—Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, of New York, North-South champion, here yesterday, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3, to win the men's singles title in Hot Springs tennis tournament. Cooke teamed with Florence LeBoutillier, of Old Westbury, L. I., to defeat Martin Buxby, of Miami, and Eunice Dean, of San Antonio, in the mixed doubles finals, 6—3, 6—4.

Hall teamed with David Jones, New York, to win the men's doubles title Saturday, defeating Herbert Bowman and Gilbert Hunt, 6—4, 6—0.

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, and Mary Cootes, Alexandria, Va., won the women's doubles trophy by defeating Florence LeBoutillier, Old Westburg, L. I., and Mrs. Serita Winthrop, Boston, 7—5, 6—4.

College Baseball Results

Army 5, Amherst 4.
Brown 7, Boston 5.
Brooklyn 5, St. John's 4.
Cornell 17, Columbia 6.
Cortland 7, Hartwick 1.
Colgate 8, Syracuse 5.
Colby 6, Wesleyan 4.
C. C. N. Y. 5, Springfield 4.
Duke 4, Wake Forest 0.
Dartmouth 12, Princeton 0.
Dartmouth 16, Princeton 8.
Drexel 13, Bucknell 6.
Georgetown 5, Maryland 2.
Haverford 6, Hamilton 2.
Holy Cross 3, Harvard 2.
Indiana 8, Purdue 3.
Kansas 7, Nebraska 6.
Moravian 14, Penn M. C. 1.
Michigan 4, Ohio State 3.
Mich. State 7, Notre Dame 1.
Mass. State 4, Conn. State 3.
Manhattan 14, New York A. C. 13.
Minnesota 4, Iowa 2.
Minnesota 5, Iowa 3.
N. Y. U. 5, Fordham 1.
Rhode Island 2, Providence 0.
Rochester 17, Union 3.
Rutgers 11, Middlebury 3.
Seton Hall 11, Penn. A. C. 7.
Temple 16, Muhlenberg 3.
Vanderbilt 6, W. Kentucky 2.
Virginia Tech 17, Wash. and Lee 3.
Western Maryland 12, Catholic 2.
Yale 9, Pennsylvania 2.

College Track Results

Alabama 66, Tulane 51.
Army 85½, Colgate 40½.
Boston College 70, Maine 65.
Brown 74, New Hampshire 61.
Dartmouth 74, Holy Cross 61.
Illinois 85, Purdue 46.
Iowa 76, Minnesota 50.
Kentucky 70, Tennessee 47.
Maryland 69, Wm. and Mary 57.
Michigan 81, Indiana 50.
Michigan State 84, Marquette 47.
Michigan H. S. 81, North Central 50.
Missouri 65 2-3, Iowa State 65 1-3.
Nebraska 70½, Kansas 60½.
Northeastern 83, Colby 51.
Penn State 68, Navy 58.
Rhode Island 114, Brooklyn C. 21.
Springfield 84 2-3, Vermont 50 1-3.
Trinity 70½, Mass. State 55½.
U. C. L. A. 87, Arizona 43.
Vanderbilt 76, Sewanee 41.
Virginia P. I. 71, Wash. and Lee 55.
Wake Forest 77, Catholic 49.
Washington 86, Oregon 44.
Western S. T. 81, Illinois Normal 50.
Williams 75½, Middlebury 59½.
Yale 97¼, Pennsylvania 37¾.

Frank Hogan Released

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3 (AP)—The Indianapolis Indians American Association Club announced the sale of Catcher Johnny Riddle to the Washington Senators yesterday. Riddle, who saw some major league service several years ago with the Chicago White Sox, will join the Senators today. He is 30 years old, bats and throws right handed. In payment for Riddle, the Indians will receive Catcher Shanty Hogan and cash from the Washington club.

Thevenow Joins Bees

Tommy Thevenow, veteran National League infielder, became a member of the Bees on Saturday. Recent property of the Giants, although playing with Jersey City, Thevenow came here in exchange for Bill Urbanski and Johnny Babich. Both Urbanski and Babich will join the International League club, the former outright and the latter on option.

College Polo Results

Army 10, Princeton 4.
Yale 6, Farmington Valley 3.

Australia's Net Stars Winners Over Mexicans

MEXICO CITY, May 3 (AP)—Australia's Davis Cup team headed for New York and the North American zone final with victory over Mexico, five matches to none, tucked away in their satchels today.

In winning four singles and one doubles contest here, the impressive four-man aggregation from down under—Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath, Adrian Quist, and youthful John Bromwich—lost only one set.

Ricardo Tapia, Mexico's national champion and No. 1, took that from Quist in yesterday's concluding singles 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Earlier the ambidextrous Bromwich, rated at 18 as one of the coming greats of the net game, got his first taste of international competition as he turned back Esteban M. Reyes, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

Bromwich substituted for McGrath, who beat Tapia in straight sets Friday, and played convincing tennis, although Reyes pressed him in the last set. Especially effective were the Australian's two-handed forehand shots.

Not discounting the quality of competition the United States team, which defeated Japan, 5—0, would offer at Forest Hills, N. Y., May 29-31, the Aussies nevertheless seemed quietly confident this was their year.

Capt. Clifford Sproule, jubilant at their display here, planned to put the quartet to work immediately, adapting their game to grass. He thought two weeks would be quite enough for that. Sproule's singles choices, he said, will depend entirely on the form the players show in workouts.

Cy Young Gives Loving Cups To Hall of Fame

DOVER, Ohio, May 3 (AP)—Denton Tecumseh Young—known to baseball fans as "Cy" becouse of the cyclonic destruction he left in the ranks of opposing teams—caressed his loving cups yesterday and announced he was going to give them to baseball's Hall of Fame, at Cooperstown, N. Y.

There was a trace of mistiness in the eyes of the 70-year-old Ohioan, who in 22 years of big league campaigning won 511 of the 873 games he pitched. The ornate loving cups he received in recognition of his pitching feats are worth perhaps $700, and Cy Young is none too well off. But he decided the Hall of Fame—to which baseball writers recently named him, along with seven other stars of the game—was the proper place for them.

"I don't need them," he said simply.

He surveyed a field near New Comerstown where he had helped plant oats the day before, and confessed he was a little worried about another good pitcher. He was speaking of 18-year-old Bob Feller, Cleveland Indians' strikeout champion, who was yet unborn when Cy Young left the majors.

"That boy has to be careful," Young said.

"I see that he hurt his arm the other day. I hope that everything's going to be all right, but it's a fact that his arm may never be what it was. I know how those things are. I had some elbow trouble myself once."

The main trouble with some present-day pitchers, Young said, is that they pitch too many curves—or so it seems to the man who faced all the greatest batsmen of the 1890-1912 era, striking out 2832. Three of those years he worked in 50 or more games; he pitched three no-hit games, one of them in 1908, when he was 41 years old.

The Hall of Fame teammate of Christy Mathewson, Tris Speaker, Ty Cobb, Hans Wagner, Walter Johnson, Babe Ruth and Nap Lajoie won't talk much about his feats, though—he says it looks like a pretty good year for oats.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	20	11	.645
San Francisco	18	11	.621
San Diego	19	12	.613
Los Angeles	17	13	.567
Seattle	15	14	.517
Oakland	12	18	.400
Portland	10	19	.345
Missions	9	22	.290

Results May 1

Portland 8, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 12, Seattle 7.
San Diego 6, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 18, Missions 5.

Results May 2

Los Angeles 7, Seattle 0.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 7, Portland 4.
San Francisco 3, Portland 0.
Oakland 4, San Diego 2.
San Diego 5, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 6, Missions 5.
Sacramento 15, Missions 9.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	6	2	.750
New York	6	3	.667
Boston	4	3	.571
Cleveland	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Chicago	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Washington	3	7	.300

Results May 1

New York 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 11, Chicago 4.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.
St. Louis 3, Cleveland 2.

Results May 2

Boston 5, New York 4.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 7.
Cleveland at St. Louis, postponed.

Giants Strengthen Farm

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—The New York Giants, seeking to strengthen their Jersey City International League farm, have sent the veteran Tommy Thevenow to the Boston Bees in return for Infielder Bill Urbanski and Pitcher Johnny Babich. Both Urbanski, six-year man with the Bees, and Babich are to report to Jersey City today. Urbanski has hit .260 in his half dozen years of utility and shortstopping duty for the Bees.

New Lease on Sportsman's Park

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3 (AP)—President Sam Breadon of the Cardinals said yesterday the club has signed a new 14-year lease on Sportsman's park here. The Red Birds have been playing there since 1920.

College Golf Results

Army 9, Lehigh 0.
Colgate 8, Union 1.
Hamilton 5, Syracuse 4.
Lafayette 6, Penn M. C. 0.
Michigan 11½, Ohio State 6½.
Notre Dame 20, Minnesota 7.
Wisconsin 19½, Minnesota 7½.
Washington and Lee 11, Richmond 7.

And Talking of . . . Baseball

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Diamonds

LONDON—I have run into a number of figures on the Rugby football field in my time; but to run into a number of facts was an experience reserved until the last match of the 1936-37 season. The facts, if you please, related to the great American national game, baseball. And they were vouchsafed (in glorious April sunshine) by one of the keenest "ball" devotees in England—Maxim Joubert, with whom I recall playing Rugger in the Surrey County colors so long ago that you would be much too polite to believe me if I told you when it was.

The decoration on Max's leather windbreaker started us on the subject. Like a certain indomitable character who passed through an Alpine village 'mid snow and ice (you will recollect that the shades of night were falling fast at the time) the badge on Joubert's bosom bore a strange device—two crossed bats, a ball or so and the inscription

LONDON ALL-STARS
BRITISH BASEBALL CHAMPIONS,
1935

Not at all the sort of thing you expect to encounter in the pavilion on a Rugger field.

Joubert learned to play ball in the United States and he has long said that there should be a place for this excellent game in the sporting life of Britain. "Greater progress than most people realize has been made in developing the game here," he remarked, as we strolled onto the field prior to rending each other limb from limb. "The baseball organizers have succeeded in wakening the interest of British youth. The game is now looked upon with favor in the state schools of certain areas, and in a few years' time we expect the seed sown there to bear fruit in adult play."

Chalk and Cheese

At present, as Joubert had observed earlier in the conversation, British baseball is as different from American as is chalk from cheese. The strongest sides here are composed mainly, if not absolutely, of Americans and Canadians; in the home of "ball," however, they would not be considered so hot. The most formidable teams are located in London, where the transatlantic community is largest. But the greatest enthusiasm among the natives is to be found in the North of England.

One of the most active northern centers is Hull, where there are about 40 amateur teams, one professional side, an elementary schools' league with 14 clubs, and a women's league with five clubs. "Gates" here have been known to reach such dizzy heights as 10,000. So it is no mere flight of imagination to describe baseball in this region as quite a formidable rival to club cricket. The significant point is that the game is acquiring a public of its own.

League Has 20 Clubs

The Liverpool and District Baseball League boasts some 20 clubs, drawing crowds as big as those that attend club cricket games, and "ball" flourishes, too, in Sheffield, Scarborough, Bradford, York, Rochdale, Oldham, Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Eccles, Blackpool and Warrington, to name some of the populous northern areas.

Baseball has made big strides, also, in the Midlands. At Birmingham, where it was introduced about three years ago, there are now four senior leagues of eight teams (against one league of 16 clubs last season), 10 boys' teams and eight schools' sides.

There are three professional leagues in Britain—two in the provinces, one in London—and the outstanding competitions comprise the National Cup, National Amateur Cup, London Cup, and the Juvenile Cup for schoolboys, recently donated by a newspaper. Professionals and amateurs are allowed to play together, but the N. B. A. keeps a watchful eye on amateurs' "expenses," knowing what "shamateurism" can lead to.

In the London area there has been a most significant advance in the number of schoolboy teams and now 91 of them are affiliated to the National Baseball Association. The next step is to win the support of the London County Council and gain permission from that august body for baseball to be played in public recreation grounds under its jurisdiction. In the past the game has not been allowed, because it was held to be dangerous.

"Catch 'em Young"

The number of metropolitan and suburban leagues has been increased as a result of the formation of several new teams connected with business houses—Standard Telephones, Canning Town Glassworks and so forth. In many parts of the county, indeed, industrial firms have organized baseball clubs.

Swiss Beat Ireland

MONTREUX, Switz., May 3 (AP)—Switzerland rallied to win two singles matches yesterday and defeat Ireland, 3-2, to enter the second round of European zone Davis Cup competition. The Swiss team will oppose Belgium in the second round. H. C. Fisher and Max Ellmer won the deciding matches after Ireland had taken the lead with Saturday's doubles victory. Fisher defeated G. Lyttleton-Rogers, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 2-6, 6-2 and Ellmer conquered T. C. MacVeagh, 6-8, 8-6, 6-4, 6-1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	7	2	.778
St. Louis	7	3	.700
New York	6	3	.667
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
Boston	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	4	6	.400
Chicago	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	1	8	.111

Results May 1

Boston 3, New York 2.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2

RESULTS MAY 2

New York 3, Boston 1
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburg 7, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 1.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 10, St. John's 4.
Crescent 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Dartmouth 7, Yale 6.
Harvard 9, New Hampshire 2.
Mt. Washington L. C. 3, Navy 2.
Maryland 14, Syracuse 3.
Penn State 9, Lehigh 1.
Princeton 7, Johns Hopkins 4.
Rutgers 16, Lafayette 1.
Springfield 15, C. C. N. Y. 8.

Drawn by John A. May

"Men are but children of a larger growth."

Harvard, Navy And Eli Share Eastern Honors

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Barring unexpected developments when Cornell's varsity swings into action next week, the businesslike Harvard and Navy crews seem to have developed a two-way struggle for honors in the eastern college "sprint" rowing season with Yale as a possible "mystery boat" in the race.

Both the Crimson eight, which has developed both speed and power with the short Washington stroke introduced by Tom Bolles, and Navy's experienced oarsmen have chalked up two straight victories. They both have beaten Princeton by close margins on the Tigers' Lake Carnegie, Harvard in somewhat faster time.

Harvard also has finished ahead of Massachusetts Tech twice in triangular regattas and Rutgers once, while the Midshipmen disposed of Columbia before whipping Princeton and Syracuse Saturday.

Yale Impressive

Yale made its season debut Saturday by trimming Columbia and Pennsylvania in impressive style in the Blackwell cup race on the Harlem. The Elis, stroked by Louis Johnson, rowed impressively over the mile and three quarters route in the time of 8:04 3-5. The varsity won by two lengths over Columbia, which barely shaded Penn in a second place duel.

Marking Yale's return to the front after last year's dismal season, the Blue also beat out Penn in the Junor Varsity and Freshman events with Columbia third each time, and lost a close decision to Columbia's light blues in the 150-pound race over the Henly distance.

Meantime Harvard, rowing easily and never pressed, won the new Rowe Memorial cup by defeating Rutgers and M. I. T. over the mile and five sixteenths of the Henley route, leading the New Jersey eight by 4½ lengths. The Crimson made a clean sweep of the four races to tally 24 points in the computation by which the trophy is awarded. M. I. T. earned 12 and Rutgers, which rowed only in the varsity and Jayvee events, 8.

Strong Challenger

Navy, like Harvard, found Princeton's varsity a strong challenger, but not a winner. After trailing from the start, the Tigers pulled up even a quarter of a mile from home, only to drop back a length, unable to meet Navy's finishing spurt. Syracuse, making its first start of the year, was two lengths behind Princeton. The order of the junior varsity finish was the same.

Cornell, which begins varsity competition under a new coaching regime next Saturday in a dual regatta with Navy at Annapolis, christened two new shells to prepare for the season, then saw two of its 150-pound crews trail Manhattan. The Jasper varsity lightweights won by two feet in an exciting race, while the freshmen won by two lengths over the Henley course.

Harvard gets its third crack at the unfortunate M. I. T. eight at Cambridge this week with Columbia as the third contestant. Another newcomer to the crew ranks, Washington and Lee, makes its debut Saturday, facing Manhattan on the Harlem. Two others, Dartmouth and Williams, had their first competition last Friday with Dartmouth coming out ahead.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
OPENING NIGHT
Wed. May 5 at 8:30
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
Arthur Fiedler - Conductor
1st Sunday Pops May 9
Soloist Heinrich Gebhard, Piano
TABLE SEATS $1.00
BALCONY, 50c to $1.00
Admission .25
TICKETS ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

STATE LOEWS ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
First Time—POPULAR PRICES
Norma SHEARER ● Leslie HOWARD
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"Romeo and Juliet"

"THE DESERT SONG"
OPENS TONIGHT AT THE
MAJESTIC • HAN. 9190
SEATS 25¢ to $1.10 • WPA FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Katharine Hepburn—Franchot Tone
"QUALITY STREET"
Joe E. Brown
"WHEN'S YOUR BIRTHDAY"
Wednesday—Review: "Forsaking All Others" "The Bride Comes Home"
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4500

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TWICE DAILY Beginning
TODAY at 2 P.M.
Performances 2 & 8—Doors Open 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
ALL NEW THIS YEAR—10,000 MARVELS
Including Sublime New Spectacle INDIA
Robt. Wadlow, The ALTON GIANT, TALLEST MAN WHO EVER LIVED
COL. TIM McCOY & New Rough Riders & Indians
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Center Box Seats $3.00, Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRES. RESERVED 75c Incl. Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

SHUBERT
2:30 Daily 8:30 HAN 4528
Mats. 50c and 77c
$1.00
Eves. 50c, 77c, $1
$1.50 (Plus Tax)
All Seats Reserved
Always Good Seats
50c and 77c
(Plus Tax)
FRANK CAPRA'S RONALD COLMAN
LOST HORIZON

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT"
A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER
MAT. TODAY
Marie Brown, Florence Sundgrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves. 55c to $2.75 Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65 Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

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Business and Industry

Railroads Earn 2.93 P.C. on Investment in First Quarter

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Ease ½ Point To 91 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The brief flood last week at Pittsburgh and Wheeling reduced the rate of national steel production to 91 per cent, a decrease of half a point from the previous week, according to the magazine Steel. April pig iron production was down 1.9 per cent from March, due to the shorter month, the report said.

Pittsburgh operations last week were 90 per cent, off 5 points; Wheeling 88, off eight; New England 93, off seven; Chicago 85½, up one; eastern Pennsylvania 70½, up 11; Youngstown 87, up one; Birmingham 83, up three; Detroit 100, up five; Cincinnati 90, up four; St. Louis 94, up 12; Cleveland 79½, unchanged; Buffalo 93, unchanged.

The survey said scrap presents the only soft spot in the market, but some observers believe little further decline will be seen. The scrap composite declined last week 82 cents to $19.60, and the iron and ore composite 11 cents to $40.25 while the finished steel composite remained at $61.70.

"Various developments have brought a better condition in the steel market, following announcement of price policy for third quarter. Buyers have accepted this as assurance that they can proceed with certainty and need not press mills for position on rolling schedules. A constant flow of new business is being encountered," the report said.

Referring to earnings the magazine said 15 leading steel companies earned 482 per cent more in the first quarter of 1937 than in the same period of 1936.

Earnings of $5.24 per ton of steel produced in the first quarter compared with $1.39 for the 1936 first quarter and $4.23 for the fourth quarter.

"For 15 integrated companies representing 87.4 per cent of steel ingot production, first quarter earnings were $66,248,036, indicating on the same basis $75,462,000 for the entire industry," the magazine added.

Canadian Financing Somewhat Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Provincial and municipal financing by the Canadian Government for the first four months this year amounted to $388,481,937, a slight increase over the same period last year and the largest total for this period in any of the past five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Limited. Of the 1937 total, $375,577,950 was issued for refunding purposes and $12,903,987 for new money.

Financing in the month of April this year showed a decrease from 1936, amounting to $48,270,300 compared with $55,800,891 last year and $64,155,774 in April of 1935. Of this year's April financing, all of which was placed in the Canadian market, the bulk was made up of two issues of $25,000,000 and $20,000,000 respectively, of Dominion of Canada treasury bills, both for refunding purposes. In the provincial field, the largest borrower was the Province of Prince Edward Island with an issue of $400,000.

Corporate financing for 1937, through April, 30 totaled $66,674,800, of which $46,493,000 was for refunding purposes and $20,181,000 for new capital. This compares with $138,426,192 during the first four months of 1936 and $13,138,000 in the same period of 1935.

Canadian Savings Increase Sharply

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadians added $20,000,000 to their savings during March. The monthly bank statement of the finance department shows savings accounts grew to $1,583,780,912 on March 31 from $1,563,829,590 on Feb. 27.

The increase from $1,532,157,747 on March 31 was more than $51,000,000.

Current deposits also shot upward. The total of business accounts was $710,848,542 against $655,514,404 on Feb. 27 and $568,918,406 at the end of March last year.

Call loans in Canada, another barometer showing economic optimism, advanced to $124,113,291 from $118,821,683 a month ago and $76,902,514 a year ago.

40,000,000-Bushel Wheat Crop Estimated for Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Forty million bushels of winter wheat will be harvested from the three million acres planted in the Texas Panhandle, if present indications mature, a recent survey shows. This probable production would be compared with seven million bushels last year.

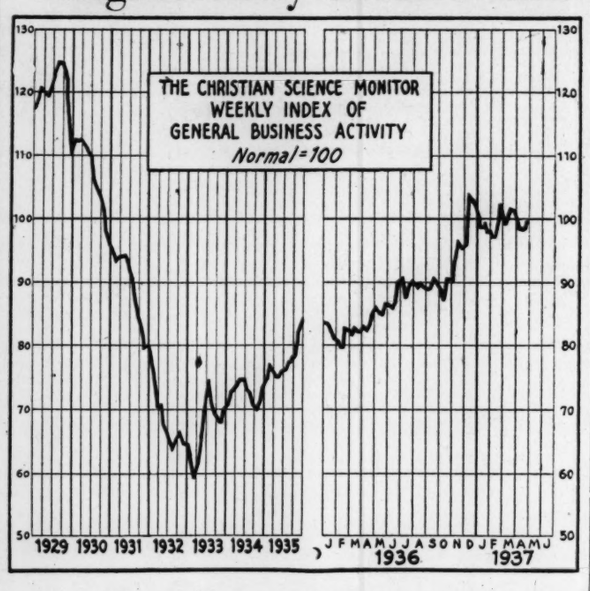
A total of five million bushels of wheat was planted in the Panhandle last fall, but some two million acres in the extreme northwest corner of the state was abandoned because of drought.

In other portions of the state wheat acreage is estimatd at 850,000 acres. This crop is in normal growing condition and promises good yields.

Texas Fruit Shipments High

AUSTIN, Texas—Almost trebling last year's harvest, and establishing an all-time high record, a total of 22,114 cars of citrus fruits, valued at $10,000,000, were shipped from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas before the season closed March 31. The bulk of the shipments was made up of grapefruit.

Substantial Gain in Business Registered by Monitor Index



A substantial gain in general business activity was recorded for the week ended April 24 by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. On April 24 the index registered 99.8 (prel.), compared with 98.8 on April 17, and 85.0 on April 25, 1936.

As in the preceding week, two of the series included in the index advanced while the third declined. The movements of miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City, however, were reversed during the week. Power output continued to gain.

Miscellaneous loadings lost ground moderately after reaching the highest level of the year. During the week ended April 24 they amounted to 327,152 cars, compared with 332,970 in the preceding week. Inasmuch as a sidewise movement was indicated seasonally, the adjusted index likewise showed a decline.

Bank debits spurted forward in response to the usual mid-month activity, recovering more than the loss of the previous week. Allowance for a slight seasonal decline and a moderate intramonthly rise resulted in a substantial gain in the adjusted index.

The output of electricity increased substantially against a slight seasonal easing and the adjusted index rose for the third consecutive week. The percentage gain over the corresponding week in 1936 was the highest in three weeks and all sections reported increases.

The sharp break which occurred in world commodity and security markets early last week was followed by a slight recovery at the end of the week in domestic markets and some of the major European centers. Industrial production was maintained at a high level in most lines, during the week, with trade reports moderately satisfactory.

Floods in the Ohio River district reduced steel operations during the week 1½ points to 90½ per cent of capacity, according to Iron Age estimates. Except for the temporary effects of the flood, the situation in the industry is favorable and no marked change in the rate is expected in the next month or so.

Production of automobiles rose higher last week to a figure close to the 1929 levels. On a daily average basis, output exceeded the highs of 1929, when production was scheduled over six days compared with the five-day week at present.

Textile activity in New England continued at a high rate with no indications of slackening. Shoe manufacturers, however, reported a seasonal let-down in demand.

Retail trade reports indicated the retarding effects of weather conditions in many sections. Where the weather was favorable, upturns were recorded, but in the middle West and the South, low temperatures, rains and floods held sales back considerably.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 24.* 1937	April 17, 1937	April 25 1936
Combined index	99.8	98.8	85.0
Bk debts outside NYC	97.1	93.9	82.2
Elec power prod	100.3	99.6	84.9
Misc car loadings	101.2	102.2	87.8

*Preliminary

Almost 50 P. C. of Sun Oil Is Owned by Pew Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Almost 50 per cent of the no par common stock of the Sun Oil Company at the end of February was held by four members of the Pew family, according to a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission, made public yesterday. J. Howard Pew, president and director, held 281,684 shares, or 13.1325 per cent; J. N. Pew Jr., 260,314 shares, or 12.1362 per cent; Mary Ethel Pew, 275,612 shares, or 12.8494 per cent, and Mabel Pew Myrin, 253,786 shares, or 11.8319 per cent.

A salary of $74,751 was received last year by J. Howard Pew; J. N. Pew Jr., vice-president and director, drew the same amount; J. Edgar Pew, vice-president, got $86,557 and four other directors, including Arthur E. Pew Jr. and John G. Pew, received $175,564.

A total of $47,197 was received by John Blair Moffett, an attorney; George Wharton Pepper, another of counsel, $25,079; Busser & Harding, attorneys, $25,250, and Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery, accountants, $54,080.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Has Net Gain in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Net income of Mid-Continental Petroleum Corporation for the quarter ended March 31 was reported at $1,233,025 before undistributed profits surtax, equal to 66 cents a share on the capital stock.

In the like period of 1936 net income was $942,659, or 51 cents a share. Directors declared an interim dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 10. On last Dec. 1 a dividend of 75 cents a share was paid.

The company's producing wells are largely in Oklahoma.

Quarter Earnings Of Class I Roads Sharply Above '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the first quarter of this year Class I railroads in the United States report a net railway operating income of $146,174,646, which was at the annual rate of return of 2.93 per cent on their property investment, according to reports just filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads.

In the first three months of 1936, their net railway operating income was $104,443,348, or 2.09 per cent on their property investment, and in the first three months of 1930, their net railway operating income was $173,060,112, or 3.48 per cent on property investment.

Revenues Increase

Gross operating revenues for the first three months of 1937 totaled $1,031,424,198, compared with $907,746,828 for the same period in 1936, and $1,316,100,042 for the same period in 1930, an increase of 13.6 per cent in 1937 above 1936, but 21.6 per cent below 1930. Operating expenses for the first three months of 1937 amounted to $764,082,380, compared with $704,163,110 for the same period in 1936, and $1,026,147,037 for the same period in 1930. Operating expenses for the first three months of 1937 were 8.5 per cent greater than in the same period of 1936, but 25.5 per cent below 1930.

Class I railroads in the first three months of 1937 paid $88,917,811 in taxes, compared with $68,760,721 in the same period in 1936, and $86,757,597 in the same period in 1930. For the month of March alone, the tax bill of the Class I railroads amounted to $31,581,791, an increase of $5,692,866, or 22 per cent above March, 1936.

March Good Month

Eighteen Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first three months of 1937, of which eight were in the Eastern District, and 10 in the Western District.

Class I railroads for the month of March alone had a net railway operating income of $69,379,328, which, for that month, was at the annual rate of return of 3.47 per cent on their property investment. In March, 1936, their net railway operating income was $35,152,477, or 1.76 per cent on investment, and in March, 1930, was $60,046,885, or 3.02 per cent return on investment.

Gross operating revenues for the month of March amounted to $377,812,795, compared with $308,258,178 in March, 1936, and $447,314,318 in March, 1930. Operating expenses in March totaled $266,271,766, compared with $236,546,606 in the same month in 1936, and $347,107,974 in March, 1930.

Phelps Dodge Has $28,000,000 Plan

By the Associated Press

New York

A $28,000,000 expansion program, one of the largest undertaken in the copper industry in recent years, was announced by Phelps Dodge Corporation.

Company proposes to raise a portion of the funds through the sale of $20,285,000 convertible debentures, which will be offered to shareholders.

The program, which will extend over a five-year period, will include development of the clay ore body at Morenci, Ariz.; completion of enlargement of plant and operating facilities at Ajo, Ariz., and expansion of fabricating facilities of Phelps Dodge Products Corporation.

A special meeting of stockholders will be held on May 24 to consider the proposed financing.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street share traders received quite an unexpected education last week in the mechanics and financial jargon of the City of London, and discussions of the stock market were studded with words like Settlement Day, contango, kaffir, and Shorters' Court which, as generally unexplained, have about as much meaning here as those famous English words mimsy and borogrove.

Nevertheless London got the brunt of the blame for the decline here, despite the fact that the stock indices of the two markets show that they have moved about parallel in the last two years' bull market and a reaction seemed about as timely in one place as in the other. There are about 15 houses here out of 600 that buy and sell stocks for London accounts, and they were bombarded with telephone calls as to the extent of the foreign selling. According to their tell, it was not so heavy, but the banks noticed a suspiciously large volume of demand from brokerage houses for sterling exchange, seeming to get their money home again in a hurry for some not too obscure reason.

Arbitrageurs here did a profitable business by buying such stocks as steel and nickel on the London breaks, and selling them here quick, for even at its worst the market here was firmer than London. Rumors constantly floated about of brokerage house difficulties in London and Paris, and the London Daily Herald's story of 20 houses in difficulty got a much larger credit here than in London, where its political bias was discounted; yet, when the news of Higham's closing came, the first tendency here was to rate it as a small and unimportant house.

The gold price-cut rumor, like an unsinkable doughnut, continued to bob up in ever more lurid form. For example it is said that on his departure for the green and enticing waters off Biloxi, the President left orders signed, sealed, and delivered for a $5 tax on gold purchases; but better opinion seemed to be that the next change in the price of gold, when it comes, will be up—a view entertained by the same kind of people who believed two months ago that when the next change in the open-market-purchased Federal Reserve portfolio of governments occurred it would be an increase. These are the people who feel that currency management in practice is like a ratchet.

Inflation Fears Subside

Now comes the question of whether the stock and commodity market decline is anticipating a recession in business, or in fact whether it may not of its own weight produce such a recession. Market losses themselves, which laid such a heavy hand on the purchase of automobiles, cabin boats, and the like, in 1929 and 1930, are not expected to have anywhere near such an effect now, unless they go much further, for the simple reason that fewer people are in the market, and brokers' loans, then about $8,000,000,000, are now only about $1,000,000,000. In fact, despite the unfavorable chart position of automobile shares, the automobile business is said to be facing an extraordinarily prosperous second quarter.

On the other hand, the decline in commodity prices and the abatement of inflationary (higher-price) fears is expected to cause some slowing down of wholesalers' and retailers' purchases. On sober afterthought financial observers are beginning to grant that there might have been quite a bit of stocking up in recent months to anticipate price increases, and this may result in some perceptible slowing down of factory orders until these inventories are pared down. The foresight in Carnegie-Illinois' announcement of unchanged steel prices for the third quarter now becomes obvious.

The trouble is that, in the absence of any practical standard of commercial value, price movements in either direction tend to be self-accelerating, with every one trying to outwit everyone else, regardless of which way prices are going. It is even said that ultimate consumers have been doing a bit of speculation in commodities, such as price fluctuations and uncertainties necessarily force upon them.

For example, it is said that the statistical position in hides has been rendered deceptively good by public overpurchase of shoes in anticipation of higher prices. Reverse the trend and all these shoes will retard the flow of other shoes to market, just as they accelerated the flow, giving statistical economists more to record, statesmen more to decry and speculators more to guess.

Bankers staged a slight May Day celebration of their own, for the final May 1 increase in reserve requirements found them much better heeled than they had expected. Instead of $500,000,000 of excess reserves, as predicted two months ago, they had $850,000,000. Local banks, instead of having practically no reserves, had about $175,000,000, despite recall of about $40,000,000, by interior banks last week, and subscriptions to the latest Treasury bill offering.

The increase had several causes: the Federal has bought about $96,000,00 of governments in the open market in recent weeks; money in circulation, instead of increasing unseasonally, has been decreasing unseasonally—an apparent sign of prosperity; and reserve requirements have shrunk somewhat because deposits have shrunk. Lastly, the Treasury has been allowing its balance at the Reserve Banks to run down, to the corresponding benefit of member banks' deposit account there.

Treasury Balance Low

The Federal Reserve Board came out in its bulletin with a comparison which places current reserve requirments back on a rough parity with those of the national banks before the Federal Reserve system was set up. All discussion of how the Reserve system "economizes on the use of gold" has been dropped. Local newspapers pointed out however that the $850,000,000 of excess reserves today only means about half as much as the $860,000,000 excess reserves at the end of 1933 because they can be eaten up twice as fast by increase in deposits. And incidentally they will be substantially shrunk whenever the Treasury chooses to replenish its working balance, now decidedly low, unless it chooses by June 15 to depart from the spirit of the Inactive Gold Fund to the extent of at least printing several hundred million dollars of gold certificates and banking them at the Federal Reserve.

In fact the position of the Treasury at present is considered here as not so hot. Its working balance was down to $636,000,000 last Tuesday and is probably below $600,000,000 by this time—the lowest in years. Operating deficit is running at the usual merry pace, being $330,000,000 for the first 27 days of April. The May 2 intermediate financing has been passed but there is some talk that the Treasury may have to finance even before June 15, so short is it of cash, even if it has to increase its weekly offerings of bills.

The failure of the British Government's £100,000,000 offering last week, coming so shortly after the failure of the French Government's offering of 4½ per cent rentes, suggests ominous possibilities for our own Treasury, whose offering of 2½'s in March escaped failure only by a couple of days. Of course the French 4½'s were priced way above the market on the strength of sterling and dollar coupons, and the British and American Government offerings of 2½ per cents were extremely high priced on the basis of bond prices in pre-J. M. Keynesian days, but the present outlook is that, perhaps, the days are coming to an end when the American Treasury can write its own borrowing rates with its own finger, like Bill the Lizard in the trial of the Knave of Hearts.

Nevertheless bond markets have been doing better recently, if that means anything, and those who believe that the decline in stock and commodity prices has not completed its course are of the opinion, contrariwise, that the recovery in government bonds has also somewhat further to go, even though the Federal Reserve was said to be the only important buyer of governments last week.

New corporate bond offerings were conspicuous by their absence last week, but Morgan Stanley are expected out with a Telephone offering this week and one or two other smaller offerings may be made.

Automobile Output In April Highest Since Year 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Automobile production during April is said to be the highest for any single month since 1929, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

Output in the last two weeks of April, says the report, is estimated to be at the monthly rate of 600,000 units. The first quarter's total was approximately 1,300,000 as against 1,117,000 in the corresponding 1936 months.

"Indication of the continued trend toward medium and higher priced cars is shown in trade estimates of recent sales volume," continues the report. "Cadillac-La Salle retail business in March resulted in delivery of 4900 cars, and was 30 per cent higher than the previous all-time record. Domestic retail deliveries of Buicks approximated 21,000 in March, a gain of nearly 40 per cent over March, 1936. Sales of Lincoln-Zephyr cars in March increased 120 per cent over March, 1936. Studebaker has reported that March business, as well as that for the entire first quarter, has been the best in eight years.

"The 1937 showing is highly encouraging in view of the recurrence of labor troubles. Present indications lend strong support to estimates of a 5,000,000-car production for 1937. However, profits per car will be narrowed by higher labor and raw material costs, and increased sales will be necessary to maintain 1936 profit levels."

Jones Acquitted of Oil Royalties Fraud Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—J. Edward Jones, oil royalties operator, was acquitted in Federal Court of charges he used the mails for fraudulent purposes in connection with the sale of Oil Royalties Trust certificates.

Mr. Jones, who won a Supreme Court victory over the Securities and Exchange Commission a year ago, contended he was innocent and did not call any witnesses.

The Government's prosecutor, Leo J. Fennelly, charged Mr. Jones defrauded the investing public by making false statements in connection with the sale of Oil Royalties Trust certificates and used the mails to further the alleged scheme to defraud.

U. S. Taxes Light Compared With U. K., Statistics Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A handful of statistics from various sources gives an opportunity to compare some of their fiscal problems with similar problems in Great Britain.

For example, there is the question of taxation, now acute because of President Roosevelt's new relief message.

Despite the succession of big federal deficits, American income tax in lower brackets seems extraordinarily light in view of European countries. A married man in the United States, with present $2500 head-of-family exemption, and 10 per cent earned income credit, does not begin to pay a federal income tax until his income goes above $2780; a single man begins to pay at the $1100 level.

Urges Lower Exemption

But in Great Britain the same men would pay income taxes at $1100 and $800, respectively. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin has led the fight for lowered exemptions.

Lowered exemptions has seemed to many the most businesslike way of meeting the continuing deficit. In 1932 exemptions were reduced from $3500 for head of a family, and $1500 for single man to their present figure.

Then again there is the question of America's relative position in the world-wide recovery movement. Here some facts are just available compiled by the London "Economist" revised from the book, "National Income and Outlay," by Colin Clark. After correcting for changes in value of money and fluctuating population, the comparison shows:

Real Per Capita Income, United Kingdom and United States (1929=100)

	U. K.	U. S.
1929	100	100
1930	100.7	90
1931	93.5	77.3
1932	91.7	62.2
1933	93.6	61.2
1934	103.1	70
1935	107.8	74.5

To which comparison the Economist uses the word "startling," and says,

Slump Worse in U. S.

"The fall from 1929 to the worst year was only 3.3 per cent in the U. K. but 38.8 per cent in the U. S. This can be partly explained by the fact that the pinnacle of prosperity from which the U. S. fell was far higher than in Great Britain. But this is only a partial explanation. However, "normality" may be defined, the slump carried the American national income much further below it than the British. The British recovery started a year earlier than the American. Since the bottom point the two countries have proceeded at about equal speed, relatively to the levels of 1929. Compared with the level touched at the bottom of the slump, the American recovery has, of course, been the more rapid."

The same magazine in a later table, congratulates both countries—Great Britain for the stability of its consumption; the United States "for the attainment of a standard of consumption which could be compressed by a quarter, without starting a revolution."

Housing in U. S. Lags

The final statistical note on current economic problems relates to housing.

Revival of housing did much to bring Great Britain out of the slump, while the continuance of housing helped to keep its economic ship on an even keel.

In the U. S., on the other hand, business indices show vast improvement in many fields, but housing still lags sadly behind. Here is the table:

Business Recovery by Industries
(1923-25 equals 100)

	Feb '36	Feb '37
Industrial Production	94	116
Manufacturers	92	116
Minerals	111	114
Construction Contracts	52	64
Residential	25	47
All other	75	78
Factory Employment	87	99
Factory Pay Rolls	73	95
Freight car loadings	70	80
Dept. Store Sales	83	93

Thus it will be seen that residential construction has nearly doubled but still stands at less than half of what it was in 1923-25, although other industries have shown a recovery back to "normal," or beyond. Incidentally, U. S. residential construction in the slump year 1933 dropped to the insignificant index figure of 11. High labor costs and labor scarcity are part causes for lagging construction.

Commodity Prices Decreased 0.1 P. C. In Week of April 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent in the week ended April 24, according to the United States Department of Labor.

"This is the third consecutive week that wholesale prices have decreased," Mr. Lubin said, "and brings the all-commodity index to 87.5 per cent of the 1926 average. The cumulative decline of the past three weeks amounts to 0.9 per cent. The present index is 3.3 per cent above the first week of this year. The composite index is 0.3 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 9.9 per cent above that of last year.

"Lower average prices of chemicals, metals, hides, and foods were primarily responsible for the week's decrease in the general index. In addition to these groups, fractional declines are reported for textiles, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products, fuel and lighting materials, and housefurnishing goods averaged higher than in the preceding week.

"Increases in prices over the level of a year ago for the 10 commodity groups range from 0.3 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 19.2 per cent for farm products.

Commodity Groups	Apr. 24 1937	Apr. 17 1937	Apr. 25 1936	Apr. 27 1935
All commodities	87.5	87.6	79.6	80.3
Farm products	92.7	92.4	77.8	81.7
Foods	85.0	85.3	80.4	85.4
Hides & lethr. pr'ds.	106.7	107.2	95.2	87.9
Textile products	78.6	78.7	69.7	68.8
Fuel & lightg. m't'rls.	77.6	77.5	77.4	74.3
Metals & met'l. pr'ds.	95.1	95.8	86.0	85.2
Building materials	96.6	96.8	85.5	84.4
Chemicals and drugs	85.6	86.6	78.2	80.8
Housef'rn'shng. goods	90.4	90.3	82.8	82.0
Miscellaneous	80.9	81.0	68.6	68.9
Raw materials	88.7	88.5	77.1	..
Semiman'fctd. art'cls.	88.8	89.7	74.5	..
Finished products	87.1	87.3	81.8	..
All commodities other than farm prods.	86.4	86.6	80.0	80.0
All commodities other than farm pr'ds. and foods	86.2	86.5	79.0	77.5

Share Sales on Exchange Lowest Since September

NEW YORK (AP)—Share sales on the stock exchange in April were 34,604,099, the lowest since September, 1936.

In March the total was 50,346,280 shares and in April last year 39,609,538. The aggregate for September, 1936, was 30,872,559.

Bond sales this month were $294,563,000, face value, compared with $422,794,000 in the preceding month, and $236,062,000 in April last year.

Chicago Wholesalers Have a Busy Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — While inclement weather tended to hold back retail activity in Chicago during the past week wholesalers enjoyed unusually good business, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

One large house, which sponsored a special sale for retail outlets within commuting distance of the city, reported the heaviest influx of buyers in years with commensurate business.

Early summer buying is aiding to keep trade figures ahead of last year. A new increase in residential building and remodeling is also making its effects felt.

While many industries are still showing signs of wariness as a result of adverse news from Washington and the sit-down areas, employment in local factories continues slightly upward.

Heavy moving day commitments were reported by all the local storage and transfer companies coincident with the annual May 1 rental day.

Lower Rate Filed By Telegraph And Radio Companies

NEW YORK (AP)—Rate slashes and service alterations in overnight domestic communication, to become effective June 1, have been announced by both telegraph and radiotelegraph companies.

The new tariffs, agreed upon in conferences with the Federal Communications Commission, were disclosed simultaneously by Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies and by Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company.

Telegraph tariffs provide for discontinuance of the 10-word night message and the 50-word night letter. They contemplate a 25-word minimum night letter as a rate base. The proposed night letter may be sent between the United States' two most separate points for 50 cents.

Words in excess of the minimum will be charged for in groups of five and according to the distance the original 25 words are sent. Charges for the excess wordage will decrease progressively as their number increases, and over the shorter distances, it will be possible to add to the minimum for a fifth of a cent a word.

"The immediate effect of the new rates will be a saving of approximately $3,000,000 in the telegraph bill of the nation," said R. B. White, Western Union president.

"They will open to the public what amounts to a new use of the service by making it possible to write letters by telegraph at a reasonable cost," said Clarence H. Mackay, Postal's board chairman.

In radiotelegraphy, Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company announced similar changes. Both will discontinue the 15-word night message and 60-word night letter and establish a new rate on a 30-word minimum.

The 30-word night letter, like the 25-word telegraph night letter, may be sent anywhere in the United States for 50 cents. Additional words over the minimum of 30 will be charged for in groups of six. Distance and volume will prorate the excess charge.

William A. Winterbottom, vice-president of R. C. A., said: "We expect the new schedule will, by its low rates, promote the use of radiotelegraph messages in social correspondence as well as in the service of business."

Lone Star Cement Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lone Star Cement Corp. reported March quarter net profit of $735,704, equal to 76 cents a share on 967,070 shares of capital stock, against $468,304, or 71 cents a share on 656,740 shares in the March quarter last year. Company has properties in Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, New York, Cuba and South America.

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Camp advertisements are published Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.

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THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

THE ALEXANDER FUND

On May 1st the Fund made its 120th quarterly cash distribution, at the rate of 3% to 12% per annum according to series. For over 30 years these quarterly distributions have been mailed without interruption.

The oldest outstanding series of the Fund has received in cash distributions $308.00 per unit since 1908, a yield of about 11% per annum during that period.

A new series — KKK — was opened May 1, 1937. Moneys will be accepted in multiples of $100 during the first fifteen (15) days; thereafter on the basis of current market value. The subscriptions to this series will be limited to $500,000.

Prospectus and information may be obtained from

W. WALLACE ALEXANDER INCORPORATED
1228 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 551,450
1937 vol. to date 195,440,005
1936 vol. to date 221,359,093

Numerous Stocks Slightly Higher In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Selected stocks were moderately higher today, but many market leaders were virtually at a standstill.

In one of the slowest sessions of the year, favored steels, oils, rails, aircrafts and specialties posted gains of fractions to 2 points at the best.

There were a number of losers near the final hour in dealings which were at the rate of less than 700,000 shares for the day.

Trading Is Dull

Bonds were quiet and slightly improved. Commodities were uneven. The French franc pushed up briskly in foreign exchange transactions and sterling gave ground.

Stocks in the popular column most of the session included United States Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Standard Oils of New Jersey and Indiana, Continental Oil, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, International Nickel, American Smelting, American Locomotive, United States Rubber, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, American Can, Allied Chemical, Celanese, Coca Cola, Procter & Gamble and Industrial Rayon.

Narrow to off a point or so were General Motors, Woolworth, Safeway Stores, Mid-Continent Petroleum, Skelly Oil, Seaboard Oil, Western Union, North American, Pennsylvania, Anaconda, Kennecott, Canada Dry, Public Service of New Jersey and Cerro de Pasco.

The Hollywood moving picture strike apparently put the brakes on amusement issues. Inclined to droop were Paramount, Loew's and Twentieth Century-Fox.

Some Bonds Rise

Some high grade corporation loans, as well as convertible issues, worked a little ahead in the bond market today, but otherwise price changes were narrow.

U. S. Government obligations were in fair demand today with improvement up to 3-16 of a point noted. While dealing in foreign obligations was quiet, the trend was to higher levels.

Among the corporates gains of fractions to a point were recorded by American Telephone 3¼s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Great Northern 4s "G," Pennsylvania General 4½s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Some of the lower grade rails failed to fare as well. Down a bit were St. Paul 5s, Northwestern 4¾s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Nickel Plate 4½s. Others to yield a trifle included Anaconda Copper 4½s, National Dairy 3¾s U. S. Rubber 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s

Italian, Japanese, Australian and Belgian loans moved upward in the foreign department.

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Stocks held about even in the curb market today with support bolstering all sections of the list.

Detroit Steel Products lifted several points, Babcock & Wilcox more than 1, Creole Petroleum also more than 1 and United Shoe Machinery up 2 or so. Hydro Electric Securities dropped more than 1½ and fractional setbacks were dealt Agfa Ansco and Electric Bond & Share.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The tone of the stock market was generally steady. Industrials were active and strong with steels, shipping and tobacco shares moving higher.

Paris—The Bourse was firm today. Bank of France gained 50 francs and Royal Dutch 132 francs.

Liverpool—After selling almost 2d. higher, wheat futures reacted and finished unchanged to ¼d. net advance. Cotton futures gained 4 to 7 points on the day. Offerings were light, the market was dull.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.9312	$4.93⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.93¼	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0450	.0448	$
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2289	.2290	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4021½	.4033
Holand—guilder	.5485	.5486	$
Sweden—krona	.2545	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2483	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2206	.4537
Spain—peseta	?	?	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3035	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5500‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2881	.8440
India—rupee	.3730	.3742	.6180
Java—florin	.5522	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3069	.4076	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.3000	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5819	.5825	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012½	.5015	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0016	1.0019	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
U Gas Corp $7 pf	$1.75	..	June 1	May 12
Increased				
Am Forg & Sock	25c	..	June 1	May 3
Monsanto Chem Co	50c	..	June 15	May 25
Final				
NY Teleph 6½% pf	27c	..	....	....
Extra				
American Bus Shar	1c	..	June 1	May 15
Regular				
Amer Bus Shar	2c	Q	June 1	May 15
Clark Equipmt Co	40c	Q	June 15	May 27
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	May 27
Gen Water G & E	20c	Q	May 20	May 10
Hazel Atlas Gl C	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 17
Morse Tw D&M	$1.50	..	May 15	Apr. 29
Nineteen Hundred Corp	25c		May 15	May 11
Stromberg & Carlson Tel Mfg Co	12½c	..	June 1	May 11
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 11
Whit'man (Wm) & Co Int 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 13

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	M'y 1
Acme Sti (4)	2	78½	78½	78½	M'y 1
Adams Exp (.55e)	7	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr 30
Addressog (1)	12	32	32	32	+ ¼
Advance Rume	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 1
Air Reduc (1a)	6	73½	73	73½	+1½
Air-Way El Ap	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Alleghany	14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Allegh pf xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
Allegh pf $30 ww	10	50	48¼	48¼	—1¾
Allegh pf $40 ww	1	48	48	48	—1¾
Alleg pr pf	2	40	40	40	Apr 29
Alleg Steel (.80g)	7	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
Allen Indust (1)	4	20½	20½	20½	Apr 30
Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	232	231	231½	+1½
Allied Mills (½g)	11	25⅛	25	25	+ ½
Allied Strs (.20g)	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	81	79⅞	79⅞	Apr 28
Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	23	65	64	64	— ¼
Alpha P Cem (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr 26
Amal Lea	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 1
Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39	39	39	M'y 1
Amerada (2)	1	100	99¾	99¾	—1¾
Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
Am Bank Note (¾g)	5	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	Apr 29
Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	62	61½	61½	+ ½
Am Can (4a)	6	99¾	99¼	99¾	+1¼
Am Can pf (7)	1	152¾	152¾	152¾	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy	2	55⅞	55¾	55¾	
Am Car & F pf (4g)	6	89⅜	89	99	
Am Chain & Cab (1g)	6	89⅜	88½	88½	— ½
Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135⅜	135½	Apr 24
Am Chicle (4a)	5	100	99	100	+2½
Am Colortype	5	18½	18	18½	M'y 1
Am Comi Alco	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sug (2g)	5	26½	26½	26½	
Am Encaus Til	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
Am Europ	2	13⅜	13½	13½	Apr 26
Am & For Pow	16	9	8½	8½	— ¼
Am & F P $6 pf	7	45	44¾	44¾	Apr 29
Am & F P $7 pf	14	53¾	53	53	+1¾
Am & F P 2 pf	5	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'y 1
Am Hide & Lea	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Am Home Pr (2.40a)	10	45	43	43½	—1½
Am Ice	1	3½	3½	3½	
Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25	25	25	M'y 1
Am Internat	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	½
Am Loco	3	47½	47	47	+ 1½
Am Loco pf	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 30
Am M & Fdy (½g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
Am M & Met (.30g)	9	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal	12	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ⅛
Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 1
Am Pow & Lt	14	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	62¼	62	62	Apr 30
Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	54½	54	54½	Apr 30
Am Rad & St S (.60)	52	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
Am Roll Mill (1.20)	25	35⅝	35	35	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz (2)	2	31	31	31	+1
Am Seating	3	24	24	24	
Am Smelt & R (1½g)	17	86¼	85¾	85¾	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143½	143	143½	+2
Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
Am Snuff (3a)	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	30	56	55¼	55¼	
Am Stores (2)	2	22	22	22	+1
Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	45½	45½	45½	— ½
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Apr 29
Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'y 1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	166½	165	167	+2¾
Am Tob (5)	5	79¼	78¾	78¾	—1
Am Tob B (5)	3	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6)	3	130	130	130	M'y 1
Am Type Fdrs	9	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks (.20g)	7	20¼	20	20	
Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
Am Woolen	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
Am Wool pf (1k)	3	64	64	64	
Am Wtg P	176	⅝	⅝	½	Apr 10
Am Wtr W & El	16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 10
Am Zinc L&S	21	13⅝	13¼	13½	
Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
Am Zinc pr pf	5	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
Anaconda (¼g)	64	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅜
Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	80	80	80	
Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	M'y 1
Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
A P W Paper	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	4	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110⅜	110½	M'y 1
Arm Ill (.35g)	27	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	92½	92½	92½	— ½
Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	Apr 27
Armstrong Crk (1g)	9	63	63	63	
Arnold Const (⅝g)	9	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Artloom	12	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds	5	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 29
Assd G D 2pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
Assoc Invest (2)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ½
Assoc Invest pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Apr 29
Atch T & S F (2e)	38	88⅜	87	87⅜	
Atlantic pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	— ½
Atl Cst Line	3	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
Atl G&W I	1	24	24	24	M'y 1
Atl G &WI 1pf	2	35½	35	35½	Apr 29
Atl Refin (1)	9	31	30¾	31	
Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	M'y 1
Atlas Corp (.80)	8	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅜
Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	76	76	76	+ ¾
Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	14½	14	14	Apr 30
Auburn Auto	1	29	29	29	M'y 1
Aust Nich	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	Apr 29
Aviation Corp	26	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛

—B—

Baldwin Loc	21	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Baldwin Loc asd	5	6	5⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loc pf	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
Bald Loc pf asd	1	97½	92½	92½	+6¾
Balt & Ohio	35	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¾
Balt & O pf	4	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Bang &Ar (2½)	3	40½	40¼	40⅜	Apr 29
Barber Co (¼g)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Barker Bros	2	27½	27½	27½	M'y 1
Barnsdall (1)	11	28⅜	28	28	— ¼
Bayuk Cigar (18¾g)	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	+2
Belding-Hem (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
Bendix Aviat (¼g)	12	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	4	20¾	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
Best & Co (2½a)	1	63	63	63	—2
Beth Stl (1g)	49	86⅝	85	85	— ½
Beth Stl 5pf (1)	4	118¾	118½	118⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Stl pf (7)	4	118	117⅝	117⅝	+ ⅜
Bigelow-San (½g)	1	55	55	55	+1½
Blk & Decker (½g)	3	31	31	31	+1½
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	10	25	24	25	+ ½
Boeing Airpl	10	39	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
Bohn Alum (3)	2	42	41¼	42	Apr 30
Borden (1.60)	6	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
Borg-Warner new	13	41⅜	40⅜	41⅛	+ ⅜
Borton & Me	2	12¼	12	12¼	M'y 1
Botany C M A	2	3	3	3	Apr 29
Bridgeport B (.60)	12	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (½g)	13	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1
Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	41¾	42	
Bklyn & Qu T	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	M'y 1
Bklyn-Man T (2g)	4	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	86½	86½	86½	Apr 30
Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	1	34¾	34½	34¾	+1½
Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y 1
Brunswick Bal	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	21	10¼	10	10	
Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
Budd Wheel	12	9¼	9	9	
Bullard Co (¼g)	4	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Bulova Watch (4a)	2	56¼	56	56¼	M'y 1
Burr Ad Mach (.80)	1	27½	27½	27½	
Childs Co	9	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Apr 30

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Chrysler (3½g)	39	115¼	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
City-Ice & F (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
City Stores	5	28	27½	8	
Clark Equip (1.60)	2	6	35⅞	36	
Clev Gra Br (½g)	3	40	39½	39½	M'y 1
Cluett Pea (3)	1	86	86	86	—2
Coca-Cola (2)	1	155	154½	155	+2½
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Apr 30
Colgate-Palm (½)	6	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	102⅜	102½	102½	Apr 30
Coll & Aik (2a)	13	56	55	56	+2⅛
Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ¼
Colum G&El (.20g)	51	14½	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94	93¾	93¾	Apr 30
Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	32	31	31	—1¼
Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
Colum Carb (4a)	1	117	117	117	Apr 30
Coml Credit (4)	14	63	61¾	61¾	— ¾
Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	106	106	106	Apr 30
Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	68¼	67½	67½	+ ⅜
C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	105½	105½	105½	Apr 29
Coml Solv (.60a)	45	16⅜	15⅜	16	+ ½
Com'with & Sou	31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3)	2	53½	53	53½	+ ½
Conde Nast	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Na (2)	4	39⅛	39	39	+ ¼
Congress Cig	3	15⅛	15	15	Apr 29
Consol Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	Apr 30
Con Coal	4	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Con Edis (1g)	35	38⅜	37¾	37¾	
Con Edis pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
Con Film	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Con Film pf	1	13½	13½	13½	
Con Laundries	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Con Oil (.80)	32	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Con R R Cuba pf	3	7½	7	7	— ¼
Con Text	9	1	⅞	⅞	
Cont Corp (1.20)	18	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Cont Bak A	7	26¼	25⅜	26	+ ½
Cont Bak B	33	3½	3¼	3¼	
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	Apr 30
Con Can (3)	15	54½	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F (⅛g)	5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	36⅜	36½	36½	
Cont Mot	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (¼g)	12	45¼	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Cont Stl (½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'y 1
Corn Prod (3)	4	58¾	58½	58½	— ¼
Corn Prod pf (7)	2	155	155	155	Apr 23
Coty	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Crane Co	12	48	46½	48	Apr 30
Crane Co pf (7)	7	113½	113½	113½	—2¼
Cream of Wh (1g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¾
Crosley Rad (1¼e)	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Cr G&E pf A (6)	2	76¾	76½	76¾	+1
Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)	2	48	48	48	Apr 26
C Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	42½	42½	42½	Apr 29
Crown Zeller	46	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller pf	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl	2	66¼	66¼	66¾	+1
Cruc Stl pf (1¾k)	1	123	123	231	Apr 21
Cuba Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr 30
Cuban-Am Sug	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Cudahy P (2½)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¾
Curtis Pub	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Curtis P pf (7)	5	94¼	93¾	94	— ½
Curtiss-Wright	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	6	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham (½g)	2	77	77	77	Apr 30

—D—

Davega Strs (1a)	8	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Apr 24
Davega S pf (1¼)	16	19⅛	19	19	Apr 29
Deere & Co	12	134¾	134	134	+ ½
Deere&Co pf (1.40)	3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Deisel-W Gil (1a)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Del & Hud	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ½
Del Lack & W	51	19¼	18¼	18½	
Den & RG W pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	Apr 30
Detroit Ed (4a)	1	122½	122½	122½	+1½
Devoe & R A (3a)	1	63	63	63	Apr 30
Diam Mat (1a)	7	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¾
Diam M pf (1½a)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	Apr 23
Diam T Mot (¼g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Dist Corp-Seag	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	91	91	91	Apr 29
Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
Doehler Die C (⅛g)	3	40	40	40	— ⅜
Dome Mines (2a)	7	41½	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
Dominion Stres	3	10⅜	10½	10⅜	Apr 28
Douglas Air	16	55	54	55	+1
Dresser A (3e)	2	46	46	46	Apr 30
Dresser B (1e)	1	29	29	29	Apr 29
Dul S S & A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 30
Dul S S & A pf	2	2¼	2	2	Apr 29
Dunhill Int	2	5¼	5¼	5½	M'y 1
Duplan Silk (1)	1	15	15	15	
du Pont de N (¾g)	14	154⅞	154	154⅞	+ ⅜
du Pont deb (6)	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	— ⅛

—E—

Eastern Roll	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Eastman Kod (6)	3	156	156	156	— ½
Eaton Mfg (1g)	9	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ⅜
Eitingon Sch	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
El Paso Nat G (1.60)	6	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
El & Mus (.18e)	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto L (.60g)	16	38½	37½	37½	— ½
El Boat	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	32	20⅛	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
El P&L $6 pf	1	67	67	67	M'y 1
El P&L pf	5	73	73	73	—1½
El Stor Bat (2)	5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Elk Horn C pf	1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
Endicott-J (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Apr 30
Eng Pub Svc	6	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf (3¾k)	1	64	64	64	Apr 30
Eng PS pf ww (4¼k)	1	70	70	70	Apr 28
Eng PS $6 pf (4½k)	1	78	78	76	Apr 9
Equit Off Bldg	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ½
Erie R R	21	19⅛	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1 pf	3	28	27½	27½	— ¼
Erie 2 pf	2	21½	21	21½	M'y 1
Eureka V Cl (.80)	8	11	10¾	11	
Evans Prod (1)	1	28	28	28	— ⅞
Exch Buff	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y 1

—F—

Fairb Mor (1a)	9	54½	53½	54½	M'y 1
Fairb M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
Fajardo Sug (1g)	5	57½	57	57	—1¼
Fed Lt & Trac	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'y 1
Fed Mng & Sm	1	125	125	125	Apr 24
Fed M&Smpf (29¾k)	3	100	100	100	Apr 29
Fed Mot (.10g)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Fed Screw	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Fed Wat Svc A	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	M'y 1
Federat D St (1g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr 30
Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	Apr 30
Fid P FI (1.60a)	5	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	
Firestone T&R (1g)	3	35⅜	35¼	35¼	
Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102	102	102	— ⅞
First N Strs (2½)	1	45	45	45	
Flintkote (.4)	6	35½	35½	35½	M'y 1
Flor Stove (½g)	1	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Florsh Sh A (2)	1	34	34	34	—1
Follansbee	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
Food Mach (1)	3	54½	54	54	— ½
Foster Wheel	5	47⅜	47	47	+ ⅛
Francisco Sug	7	12⅞	12½	12½	M'y 1
Freepf Sul (1)	3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜

—G—

Gabriel A	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Gen Am Inv	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Apr 29
Gen Am Trans (3e)	1	69½	69½	69½	+1
Gen Bak (.60a)	5	13⅛	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
Gen Bronze	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gen Cable	2	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
Gen Cable A	2	52	51½	52	M'y 1
Gen Cable pf	3	115½	112½	112½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Higher—Curb Steady to Firm

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Du Pont, Raskob Sued by U. S. On 'Wash Sale' Profit

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Two of the nation's biggest industrialists and financiers, Pierre S. du Pont and John J. Raskob, appeared before the United States Board of Tax Appeals today, on a charge that they engaged in fictitious stock sales to each other to establish losses in their 1929 income tax.

Du Pont and Raskob, business associates for many years and two of the leaders in the organization of the American Liberty League, were accompanied by a dozen or so attorneys.

Richard L. Disney, a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, presided. The two multimillionaires sat together in a corner of the hearing room behind the counsel.

Called "Wash" Sales

The Du Pont case came up first after the cases against the two men were severed.

The Government contends Mr. Du Pont owes an extra assessment of $617,316 and Raskob $1,026,340 on their 1929 tax.

The Government contends the two financiers sold stocks back and forth—known as "wash" sales—at losses to establish deductible losses for their income taxes.

Among the stocks included in these sales were those of General Motors—a corporation in which both are heavily interested—Anaconda Copper, Warner Brothers, National Cash Register, Checker Cab, and Otis Elevator.

Chief counsel Mason B. Leming of the bureau of internal revenue charged du Pont and Raskob entered into an agreement in November, 1929, whereby they would sell these stocks to each other and buy them back at the same price later.

Mr. Leming said the alleged losses entered by du Pont and Raskob were not bona fide losses.

Leming declared the evidence would show that on Nov. 15, 1929, "there was deposited to the credit of Mr. Raskob a check signed by Mr. du Pont in the sum of $4,606,000, and that simultaneously a check signed by Mr. Raskob in the amount of $4,582,750 was deposited to Mr. du Pont's account.

"The evidence will show that Mr. Raskob at that time didn't have sufficient funds on hand to cover the check.

Defends Transactions

"But the checks met at the bank and the evidence will show that these coincidences or facts—that is, the checks meeting at the bank—occurred 4 or 5 times."

The Government counsel said the evidence would show the shares of stock held by du Pont and Raskob for each other were "ear-marked" for reacquisition later.

James S. Y. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. du Pont, said Raskob and du Pont had "losing positions" in certain blocks of stock and sold them to each to avoid "dumping" them on the market.

These sales established heavy losses which were deducted in the 1929 returns. The blocks were repurchased again in January, 1930.

The market had gone up meanwhile and both Raskob and du Pont realized a profit on the repurchase.

Mr. Ivins said, "This was a perfectly legitimate transaction." Mr. du Pont and Mr. Raskob made these sales to each other to keep from forcing the market down further. It was not only a legitimate transaction but honorable.

"At no time was there an agreement between the parties to repurchase the blocks of stocks."

"All of the sales", Mr. Ivins said, "were made at the risk of the market and there was never any agreement."

California Packing Earns $4.92 Share in 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the California Packing Corporation in the fiscal year ended on Feb. 28 amounted to $4,747,269, after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes and other charges. This is equal to $4.92 each on 965,073 shares of common stock.

As preferred stock was outstanding only in the late days of the fiscal year and accruals amounted to less than $4000 on this stock, net equity for the common was not affected. In the preceding fiscal year the corporation earned $2,532,248, or $2.63 a share.

Sales increased to $61,750,118 during the year from $58,188,106 for the year ended Feb. 29, 1936.

Northern States Power Co.

Gross operating revenue of Northern States Power Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1937, amounted to $35,054,150 as compared with $33,149,040 for the year ended Feb. 29, 1936. Net income after deductions for interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, other income deductions, dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary company held by public, and minority interest in net income of subsidiary companies, amounted to $5,217,090 against $4,872,382 for the comparative periods indicated.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.32¼	1.32⅝	1.30¼	1.30½	—.02
July	1.19⅞	1.20⅛	1.18⅜	1.18⅝	—.01⅝
Sept.	1.17⅞	1.17⅞	1.16¼	1.16¼	—.01⅝
	Corn				
May	1.30	1.31¾	1.29⅝	1.30¼	....
July	1.17¼	1.18⅜	1.17	1.17⅝	....
Sept.	1.09	1.09⅜	1.08¼	1.08¼	— ½
	Oats				
May	.50¼	53¼	49½	49¾	— ½
July	.45	45⅛	44½	44⅝	— ⅜
Sept.	41	41¼	40½	40½	— ⅜
	Rye				
May	1.14	1.14	1.12½	1.12½	—.01¼
July	1.04	1.04¼	1.02¼	1.02¼	—.02½
Sept.	.94	94½	92⅝	92⅝	—.02½

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 5 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
Oct.	111.0	111.0	110.5B
Dec.	111.0	111.0	110.5B

B Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1	4¼s '47-52	114.14	114.14	114.14
8	3¼s '43-45	105.11	105.7	105.11
16	4s '44-54	110.10	110.4	110.4
6	3¾s '46-56	108.7	108.5	108.7
4	3⅜s '43-47	105.23	105.22	105.22
41	3¼s '41	105.6	106.5	106.6
3	3¼s '44-46	105.5	105.3	105.5
5	3⅛s '46-49	103.18	103.18	103.18
1	3s '46-48	103.1	103.1	103.1
9	3s '51-55	102.14	102.5	102.14
16	2⅞s '55-60	100.20	100.18	100.20
1	2¾s '45-47	101.17	101.17	101.17
5	2¾s '48-51	100.5	100.5	100.5
26	2¾s '51-54	99.22	99.18	99.22
10	2¾s '56-59	99.19	99.14	99.19
44	2½s '49-53	97.20	97.16	97.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	2¾s '42-47	100.28	100.28	100.28

Home Owners' Loan

10	3s A '52	101.10	101.4	101.10
8	2¾s '49	99.27	99.25	99.25
15	2½s '42-44	99.15	99.14	99.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Alleghany 5s '44	99¼	99	99
11	Alleghany 5s '49	92	91½	91½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅛
24	Am & For P5s 2030	80	79½	279¾
4	Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
3	Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
38	Am T & T 3¼s '66	97⅞	96⅞	97
4	A T & T cv 4½s '39	105½	105	105½
16	Am T & T 3¼s '61	97⅞	96½	97⅛
3	Am W W & E 6s '75	105	105	105
30	Anaconda Cop4½s '50	105	104¾	105
3	Arn Del 4s '57	96½	96½	96½
29	Arm Del 4s '55	97	96⅝	97
2	Arm 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
10	AT&SF 4s '95	108⅜	108½	108½
6	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103⅜	103	103⅜
3	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104	104	104
1	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	111	111	111
8	ACL cit 4s '52	93½	93	93
24	A C Line 4½s '64	92¾	92¼	92½
4	A C Line 5s '45	104	104	104
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	42½	42½	42½
3	B&O 5s '95	99	98¾	98¾
8	B&O 1st 5s '48	113½	113½	113½
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	87¼	87¼	87¼
3	B&O 5s '96 F	86½	86½	86½
9	B&O 5s 2000	86½	86¼	86¼
33	B&O 4½s '60	76¾	76¼	76¼
7	B&O 4s '48	106½	.06	106
11	B&O4sPLE&WI '41	102¼	102	102
3	B&O 5s S W '50	103½	103	103½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123½	123½	123½
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	103	103
26	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94½	94¼	94⅜
5	Boston&Be 5s '67	84	83½	83½
6	Boston&Me 4¾s JJ '61	80	80	80
2	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	27½	27½	27½
9	BotConMills 6½s '34	28	28	28
1	BotCon M 6½s '34 ct	27½	27½	27½
22	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	93½	93¼	93⅜
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	105	104	104
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	99	99	99
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	86½	86	86
7	Buc C R & No 5s '34	24	24	24
3	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	61	60¾	61
5	Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113⅛	113⅜	113⅛
3	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123	123¼
1	Can Pac 5s '44	113½	113½	113½
1	Can Pac 5s '54	109	109	109
3	Can Pac 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	100⅝	100⅝
17	Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94½	94½
13	Caro C & O 6s '52	111	111	111
10	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20½	20	20
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	99	99	99
1	Cen P ThruShL 4s '54	104	704	104
3	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	70	70	70
2	Cen Steel 8s '41	123¾	123¾	123¾
17	Chesap Corp 5s '47	134	133½	133½
13	Ches Corp 5s '44	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝
9	C&O 3½s '96 D	96⅜	96	96⅜
20	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	114	114	114
10	CB&Q 4½s '77	107	107	107
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109	109	109
16	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	40½	40	40½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	39	39	39
1	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Chi & Gt West 4s '59	45½	45½	45½
10	Chi&NW 4½s'89 ct	65	65	65
10	CM&SP 4½s '89 E	65	65	65
8	CM&SP 4¾s '89	65	65	65
8	CM&SP gen 4s '89	58⅜	58	58⅜
27	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	30⅞	30½	30½
34	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10¼	10	10⅛
4	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	44½	44½	44½
28	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	29½	29	29⅞
6	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	29½	29	29
25	CRI&PT4½s "52A ct	19	19	19
15	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12¾	12½	12⅝
16	CRI&P 4s '88	13	13	13
5	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	37½	37½	37½
7	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	20⅞	20½	20½
10	CRI&P rfg 4s '45 ct	18	17¾	17¾
1	CStL&NOMem 4s '51	91½	91½	91½
10	C T H & SE inc 6s '60	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
11	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
2	ChUnSta 9¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
6	ChUnSta 3½s '51	103	102⅞	103
3	Chi & W Ind4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Childs Co 5s '43	90	90	90
1	Cin Inca&El 5½s '66	100⅛	99¾	99¾
11	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103⅜	103	103⅜
1	Cin Un Term 5s '57	108	108	108
9	C5L5s'63D 105 17-32	105	17-32	105	17-32
26	CCC&StL 4½s '77	95½	95⅛	95½
2	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	98½	98½	98½
1	Clev&Pitts 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½
1	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	111½	111½	111½
8	ClevUnTerm5s '73	105⅞	105½	105⅞
11	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	102	101¼	102
1	Col P & I 5s '70	81	81	81
1	Col & So 4½s '80	65	65	65
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103	103	103
18	ColmbiaG5s '52May	103¼	103	103¼
5	Colmbia G 5s '1961	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8	ColRyPw&L 4s '65	105⅝	105½	105⅝
3	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¾	96½	96¾
5	Con Edis 4¼s '46	104	104	104
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103⅜	103½
20	ConGasNY4½s '51	107	107	107
17	Con Oil 3½s '51	101⅜	100⅞	101¼
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Crane Co 3½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Crown Wil 6s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	CubaNoRy5½s '42	49½	49½	49½
9	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104½	104½	104½
7	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90⅜	90⅝
2	D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
1	Den G&E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
1	D&RG West 5s '55	17½	17½	17½
13	D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	17¼	16⅞	17
1	Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
3	Det T Tun 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
4	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	55	54½	54½
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
13	Erie rfg 5s '67	81½	81¾	81¾
27	Erie rfg 4s '75	81	80¾	80¾
8	Erie gen lien 4s '96	83	82½	82½
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	99	99	99
28	Fla E Cst 5s '74	14¾	14	14¼
12	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	75⅝	74½	75⅛
1	Francis Sug 6s '56	74	74	74
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
3	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
89	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89	88¾	88¾
10	Goodrich 4¼s 56	99½	99¾	99½
8	Goodyr T & R 5s 57	104⅜	104¼	104¼
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	116⅞	116½	116⅞
5	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	103½	103½	103½
10	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	103	102¾	103
69	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	132⅞	131¾	132
12	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	108	107¾	108
4	G Bay & W deb B	11¼	11	11
1	Gulf M & N 5s 50	9	9	9
1	Gulf & Sh I 5s 52 st	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	95½	95½	95½
1	Gulf St Util 4s 66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Hiram Walker 4¾s45	104½	104½	104½
1	Hous OilTex 5½s40	102	102	102
2	Hudson Coal 5s62A	46½	46½	46½
22	Huds Co Gas 5s 49	118	117¾	118
5	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	73¾	73¾	73¾
30	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	31	30⅜	30⅜
15	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70B	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Ill Cen rfg 5s 55	98	98	98
24	Ill Cen 4s '66	74½	74½	75
1	Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	IC&CSLN&O 5s '63A	84½	84⅜	84½
9	IC&CSL&N 4½s '63	79½	79½	79½
5	Ind & Lou 4s '56	42¾	42¾	42¾
2	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
9	Interb R Tr 7s '32	75¼	75⅛	75⅛
22	Interb R T r 7s '32 ct	75¼	75¼	75¼
49	Interb R Tr 6s '32	28¼	27½	27¾
26	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74	73½	73¾
16	Interlake Iron 4s '47	101¾	101½	101¾
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	14¾	14¼	14¼
2	Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	35	35	35
31	Int Hydro El 6s '44	76	75¾	76
4	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	81	81	81
6	Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	97⅞	98¼
15	Int Paper 5s '47	101	100⅝	101
1	Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
8	Int Rys C A 6½s '57	81½	81½	81½
20	Int T&T cv 4½s '52	68¾	68	68¾
3	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8	7½	7½
1	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	55	55½	55½
5	K C South 5s '50	90⅝	90½	90½
3	K C South 3s '50	88	88	88
2	K C Term 4s '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	105½	105½	105½
5	Lca Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
1	Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37¼	37¼	37¼
18	Leh C&N 4½s 54 A	96	95⅞	96
11	Leh Val NY4½s40	101⅝	101¼	101¼
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	72½	72½	72½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	65	65	65
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	60	60	60
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
5	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	94½	94⅝	94½
10	Lou & N 3½s 2003 B	109	109	108
6	Louis & N 4s '40	106¾	106¼	106⅜
10	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98½	98½	98½
1	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	Lou & Mont 4½s '45	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	L & N 3s 80 St L	87½	87½	87½
1	Manh Ry Con 4½s '90	81½	81½	81½
2	ManatSug 7½s'42ct	67	65⅝	65⅝
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	35½	35½	35½
5	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103½
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104½	104½
1	MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102	102	102
6	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	39¾	39	39
6	M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	17	17	17
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24½	24½	24½
1	Mo-Ill 5s '59	59	59	59
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	66½	66½	66½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86¾	86¾	86¾
23	Mo Pac 5½s '49	16	15⅝	16
105	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	43	43	43
19	Mo Pac 5c '77 F	43¼	43	43⅛
7	Mo Pac 5c '78 G	43	42¾	43
9	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¼	20	20
8	Mo Pac 5c '80 H	43	42¾	43
3	MonWPaPubSr4½s'60	102	101⅞	101⅞
11	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	101	101	101

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Mor & Essex 5s '55	99	98⅞	98⅞
17	Mor&Essex3½s2000	88⅝	88½	88⅝
3	Mutual Fuel G5s'47	114	114	114
4	Nassau El 4s '51	50½	50½	50½
20	Nat Dairy 3⅜s '51	103⅝	103	103⅝
8	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104	104	104
3	NiRyMex 4½s'57asd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
22	Natl Steel 4s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	New Eng T&T5s'52	119½	119½	119½
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
6	NO PU Sv 5s '52A	94½	94½	94½
5	NO Pu Sv 5s '55B	94½	94⅜	94½
5	NO Tex&M 5s '35A	49	49	49
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	55	55	55
136	NYC cv 6s '44	118	116½	116½
37	NYC rfg 5s 2013	96⅜	96¼	96¼
9	NYC 4½s 2013A	90¼	90	90
29	NYC cn 4s '98	97	96⅜	96½
241	NYC 3¼s '52	106	105⅝	105⅞
9	NYC 3¾s '46	101½	101⅜	101½
12	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90	90	90
1	NYS&HR 3½s '97	95	95	95
12	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91	91	91
6	NY Chi&StL 6s '38	100¼	100	100¼
11	NYC&StL 5½s '74 A	99	98¾	98¾
13	NYC&StL 4½s '78	88½	88¼	88½
6	NYC&StL 4s '46	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1	NYC&StL 4s '37	101	101	101
1	NY Edis 3½s '65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	48	48	48
6	NYNH&H 4½s '67	45½	45	45½
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	40	40	40
9	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	29	28½	29
5	NY Steam 6s '47	108½	108¼	108½
1	NY Steam 5s '56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13	NY Steam 5s '51	107¼	107	107
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	NY TrapR 6s'46 sta	92½	92½	92½
5	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	26½	26½	26½
2	Norf Sou 5s '61A	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1	Norf & W 4s '96	113½	113½	113½
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	102½	102½	102½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13	Nor Pac 6s 2047	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
3	Nor Pac 5s2047 D	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅞	103½	103⅞
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	73½	73½	73½
6	Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	23	22½	23
6	Ohio Ed 4s'65	103	102½	103
12	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104¾	104½	104½
5	Pa Gas & El 3½s '66	97	97	97
4	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105	104½	104½
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	100	100	100
3	Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
2	Parmelee T 6s '44	69	69	69
7	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
36	Penn E L 4½s '81	104¾	104½	104½
2	Pen Co 4s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	115⅜	115¼	115¼
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '06	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
15	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
24	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	104½	104¼	104½
4	Pen RR 4¼s '84E	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
24	Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	100¾	100½	100¾
8	Pen RR 3¾s '70	97⅝	97	97⅝
115	Pen RR 3½s '52	108½	108	108
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
97	Pere Marq 4½s '80	97	96⅝	97
1	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	109	109	109
1	Phila Co 5s '67	104½	104¼	104½
1	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	14	14	14
14	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	32¼	32	32
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	25½	25½	25½
1	PCC & StL 5s '75 B	115½	115½	115½
1	Pitt Young & A5s 62B	123	123	123
3	Pitt & W Va 4½c '59B	89¼	89¼	89¼
13	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	61¼	60⅝	60⅝
5	Porto Rico A Tob 6s42	79¾	79¾	79¾
5	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	27½	27½	27½
3	Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	118	117¾	118
11	Readg 4½s '97 A	107⅛	107	107
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	106¾	106¾	106⅝
4	Republic Steel 4½s61	96½	96½	96⅝
12	Republic Steel 4½s 56	97¾	97½	97¾
2	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	73¼	73¼	73¼
5	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝
7	R I Rrk & La4½s34	23¼	23	23¼
3	Saguenay P&L 4¼s'46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	StLPeo & NW 5s '48	41	41	41
1	StLRMkPac 5s '55	82½	82½	82½
1	St L S F 5s '50 B	29	29	29
2	St L S F 4½s '78	28½	28½	28½
3	StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	24¾	24¾	24¾
3	St L S F 4s '50 A	29	29	29
2	St L SW rfg 5s '90	42	43	43
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	91	91	91
10	StPacKC ShL4½s'41	23	23	23
1	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	35	35	35
5	Seab A L cn 6s '45	20½	19⅞	19⅞
15	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	19¾	19½	19¾
1	Sea AL 4½s '59	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	SeaAllFla 6s'35B ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
24	Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98	98¼
3	Silesian Am 7s '41	70	70	70
27	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105¼	105	105
2	So Bell T & T 5s '41	105½	105½	105½
2	So Col Pow 6s '47	104⅞	104¾	104¾
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98	98	98
31	Sou Pac 4½s '68	90	89½	89¾
8	Sou Pac 4½s '81	89⅝	89½	89½
16	So Pac 4½c '69	89⅜	89½	89⅝
10	So Pac rfg 4s '55	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2	So Pac cit 4s '49	93½	93¼	93½
4	So Pac 3¾c '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95⅝	95½	95½
1	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	107⅛	107¼	107¼
1	South Ry 6½s '56	102	102	102
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	100½	100	100
20	South Ry cn 5s '94	106¼	105⅜	106
37	South Ry gen 4s '56	79¼	78¾	78¾
2	Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	93	93	93
2	Spokane Int 5s '55	31	31	31
8	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	96⅝	96	96½
2	Swift & Co 3½s '50	106	106	106
4	Syringt Gould '56 xw	111	111	111
1	Ten El

LaGuardia Names 150 to Help In Labor Mediation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The City Industrial Relations Board, named by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia on March 30 to provide impartial assistance in settling labor disputes, was reinforced today by a picked panel of 150 men and women to act as an arbitration body in conjunction with it. Appointment of the panel was announced by Mayor LaGuardia late on Saturday.

This was followed today by an announcement that the board had been successful in bringing the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and its workers, 15,000 strong, into agreement whereby the company would abide by the results of a referendum election to determine which labor organizations these workers wish to speak for them in collective bargaining negotiations with the management. The date for the referendum was tentatively set for May 13.

Mayor LaGuardia's appointment of the arbitration panel came almost simultaneously with the recommendations by Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, before the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in Washington, that there should be set up in each state a board having broad powers to deal with industrial labor disputes and to make investigations of conditions and practices "inimical to the interest of the public, employers and employees."

Follows Murphy Plan

Governor Murphy compared these peaceful means of settling labor disputes with the use of force, declaring that the latter method was "foredoomed to failure." This was seen as distinctly in line with Mayor LaGuardia's views.

The LaGuardia arbitration panel is composed of 50 representatives each of the public, labor and industry. From this panel both sides in a dispute may select an arbitration board, the decisions of which would have all the force and effect of a judicial ruling. Over these arbitration bodies will be an impartial chairman representative of the public.

Among the Mayor's appointees as representatives of the public are Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund; Joseph D. McGoldrick, associate professor of government at Columbia University; Elihu Root and Charles C. Burlingham, lawyers; J. David Stern, publisher of the New York Post; Charles G. Meyer, formerly member of the New York City Charter Revision Committee; Willard Thorp, director of Economic Research, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; Lilliam L. Poses, technical adviser of the New York Social Security Board; Mrs. Sidney Burg, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Public Welfare of the New York World's Fair; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the New York Times; Stanley M. Isaca, president of the United Brotherhood House; Roy W. Howard, publisher of the New York World-Telegram; Col. J. M. Patterson, publisher of the New York Daily News; Joseph Chamberlain, professor of public law, Columbia University; Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, director of the Regional Labor Board; Mrs. Leo Sulsberger, president of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Ogden Reid, of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Dorothy Schiff Baker, secretary of the New York Joint Committee for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment; Miss Frieda Miller of the State Department of Labor; Mrs. Henry Goddars Leach of the New York League of Women Voters; Mrs. William Pitman Earle Jr. of the Mayor's Committee on City Planning, and Mrs. Lionel Sutro of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Labor Representatives

Among the representatives of of labof are David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Mary Dreyer, of the National Women's Trade Union League; Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union; George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; James P. Redmond of the "Big Six" Typographical Union, and William Collins, of the American Federation of Labor.

Among thise for industry are A. D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet; Louis Comstock, president of the Merchants' Association; Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation; Howard S. Cullman, porth authority commissioner; Arthus H. Young, vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation; Delos Walker, vice-president and general manager of R. H. Macy & Co.; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; W. Averill Harriman, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad; Samuel Lewisohn, of the General Development Company; James O'Neill, vice-president of the American Locomotive Company; William C. Dikerman, president of the American Locomotive Company; Samuel W. Reyburn, chairman of the Associated Drygoods Corporation; H. J. Kenner, president of the Better Business Bureau of New York; Bernard F. Gimbel, president of Gimbel Brothers; Richard W. Lawrence and Wnthrop W. Aldrich, chairman and president, respectively, of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank.

Rockefeller Board Names Dr. Mann Vice President

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP)—Dr. A. R. Mann, provost of Cornell University, has been elected vice-president of the Rockefeller General Education Board, Raymond B. Fosdick, president, announced yesterday. He has been associated with Cornell for many years as professor, dean of agriculture, and dean of the college of home economics. He will assume his new post about July 1 and will have charge of southern education.

Costumes of World Collected For Style and Stage Copying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The first steps to establish a Museum of Dress in New York City were taken by Miss Irene Lewisohn today—a museum whose physical resources are costumes from all over the world, with prints and texts to illuminate and explain them, and whose chief value will be as a treasury of knowledge for students and others working in costume or fashion design.

Eventually the museum will be part of the proposed Municipal Art Center, and an entr'acte to it was presented beginning today at Rockefeller Center, with an exhibition of about 50 costumes of historic and nationality value, a collection gathered together by degrees by Miss Lewisohn and her sister, Miss Alice Lewisohn, during travels in far places. They were prompted to begin the collection, through their responsibilities to the Neighborhood Playhouse, with which they have been associated for many years.

They began in a small way; with native embroideries, and accessories which would be useful to the theater costume department. Then by degrees they began to pick up complete costumes. Long, embroidered gowns of black cotton, with the veils and silver drapery worn by certain of the Bedouinwomen; costumes from the Druse tribes in Syria, where a woman wears long sleeves to indicate her rank, and the workers of the tribe go sleeveless.

Machine Supplants Hands

Miss Lewisohn finds that it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure authentic costumes among nationalities which are influenced by swift-flowing civilization. In many countries the costumes of a generation or two ago are scarcely ever seen. European and even American influences of dress have been creeping in and you can find natives wearing clothes which are the duplicates of clothes worn in Times Square in New York City.

Machine-made garments are replacing beautiful, old-time hand-embroidered, hand-woven costumes, and colors are harsh by contrast with the colors that were once obtained by the use of native herbal dyes; so that the search for authentic costumes to make a nucleus has had to be carried further and further back from thickly settled centers to the outposts, where scattered tribes still pursue their traditional ways of living.

While these facts have made the collecting of costumes sometimes very difficult indeed, it has lent an element of great value to them, which will increase as time goes on.

The most ancient item at present in Miss Lewisohn's collection is a Coptic gown of approximately the sixth century. This has been loaned by a friend who has made a special study of the Copts, the early Christian sect.

There are several examples of Tibetan garments—none too numerous in the collections of great museums.

One great usefulness for the collection to serve, Miss Lewisohn believes, will be as an inspiration to the further development of fashion design in the United States. Whereas formerly fashions worn in the United States were predominantly dictated from Paris and London, nowadays there is so much original design by American artists, that it is important to increase source material for details in style trends; and this Miss Lewisohn expects the collection to do.

Catalogued

Costume and contemporary fashion design nowadays requires not only the handling of the immediate materials and lines, but a knowledge of the history of dress, by periods, and the availability of authentic background material, properly organized and catalogued, so that it may be consulted quickly.

The eventual museum housing the collection will have a comprehensive library, not only of books on costume design itself, but on the accompanying accessories of particular periods; for no complete costume picture can ever be presented without its being framed with the details of its time—the paintings, the sculptures, ceramics, textiles and furniture among which the figures wearing the costumes moved. It is expected that there will be a collection made gradually of patterns of historic costumes—patterns cut in tissue paper as modern patterns are cut, with accompanying directions for following, so that reproductions perfect in detail may be made.

Many museums contain fine collections of costumes, but Miss Lewisohn feels that there is a need for a working collection and accompanying library, which will be a stimulus to students.

Polite Policemen Object of School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Local policemen are going back to school again—and not merely to study law enforcement.

They're going to study such subjects as grammar, history and courtesy. Some of the advanced students may even go into the subjects of logic and psychology, but grammar and courtesy will be the courses to be stressed by M. N. McIllwain, counselor at the Muskegon Senior High School, who will be instructor.

So far as can be learned this is the first police school of its kind. The object is to eliminate as much as possible the leaving of notes such as "Be shore to close your hind door" at a business place.

Compulsory classes will be held one day every week for 10 weeks and attention will be given to such subjects as human nature and human weaknesses. These will be taught in an effort to improve the relations between police officers and the public.

Cards will be sent to citizens asking for suggestions and criticisms. These will be studied and while the answers will not be found in the back of the book, efforts will be made to provide them.

Law enforcement problems, however, will not be neglected. It is planned to study police departments and law enforcement from the days of Caesar down to the present.

Visitors to this city are warned that when they are halted for a traffic violation they may hear something like this: "In accordance with the laws enacted by and for the city of Muskegon, governing the operation of motor vehicles, it becomes my unpleasant duty to present you with this ticket. I trust that I have not unduly inconvenienced you and that after due consideration you will hold no permanent grievance toward me, the people of this beautiful city or the residents of our beloved state."

Akron Rubber Used As Tree Cavity Filler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Akron's own product, rubber, is being put to a brand new use—the filling of tree cavities.

The idea, conceived by George Van Yahres, former Akron tree expert, now of Long Island, N. Y., and successfully tested on trees throughout the country, has been approved by H. S. Wagner, director of the Akron Metropolitan Park area, and is already being put into use on various large trees here which have decayed spots.

"Cavities develop in trees, just as in teeth," Mr. Van Yahres explains. "Lightning, borers, wind and other things cause decayed spots in the fine old giants of the forest.

"Concrete, which has been used up to now to fill these spots and help preserve the tree, is a little too rigid. Rubber is elastic and allows the tree to bend and twist freely without injury to the newly formed wood cells. The tree must exercise. With the old concrete filling, the tree was liable to be broken off in a windstorm."

Laboratories for working out the experiments with rubber to be used on trees are to be opened immediately in Akron where they can operate in close conjunction with the B. F. Goodrich Company, which is supplying the rubber.

Wagner Act Ruling Puts Labor Board On Busy Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board here is now settling an average of 56 industrial disputes a month, as against an average of three a month before the United States Supreme Court's decision on the Wagner Act, according to Mrs. Elinor Herrick, director. So great has been the press of work on her office, she said, that it has been necessary to work on a 16 to 20 hour a day basis.

"There are indications," Mrs. Herrick told the New York Society for Ethical Culture here last night, "that the technique of holding a secret ballot to determine the wishes of employees will be used more and more where the right of the union for recognition as the exclusive bargaining agency is challenged, now that employers have shown a disposition to concede the fundamental right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through their chosen representatives.

"This procedure is one which, when followed, leaves no aftermath of bitterness or ill will in the minds of either the employer or those workers who may not be organized."

Mrs. Herrick said that before the Supreme Court handed down its decisions, the Labor Board heard 218 cases involving 45,807 workers. In these, 38 hearings were held. Four were settled at the close of the hearings, with the result that decisions by the board were unnecessary. No complaints with the board's decisions were made in any case, she added.

Mrs. Herrick's address was followed by announcement that the Hearn Department Stores, Inc., one of the big shops here, had entered into a one-year agreement with the Department Store Employees' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, providing for a slight increase in wages for most of the workers, vacations with pay, union recognition, time and a half pay for overtime and a 40-hour week. The contract affects 2500 workers and is the first to be signed by a big department store and a labor union.

Another gain by union labor was seen in an announcement today that the Third Avenue Railway Company had agreed to the demand of the Transport Workers' Union for a referendum election through which 4500 of its employees might designate the labor organization they wished to act for them in collective bargaining with the management. Acceptance by the company of this demand averted a strike on the street car and motor bus lines operated by the company in Manhattan, Queens, Westchester and the Bronx.

Women Voters Feel Price Rise Effects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 3—Rising food prices have increased the housewife's interest in the long-delayed food, and cosmetic bill, Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, legislative chairman of the National League of Women Voters, told members of the league's general council at the opening of a three-day executive session here today.

Study of the need for consumer-protective legislation has been one of the major activities of the league during the last year, Mrs. Baldwin reported. More than 1000 study groups have been conducted throughout the country.

Leaders in league work from 35 states also heard pending Supreme Court legislation analyzed by Prof. Charles Collie of George Washington University.

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PUBLICITY and public relations man, experienced in association and government work; New York trained; available in Washington, D. C. Box 473, 1293 National Press Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess, college graduate; willing; assist school or motherless home; drive car; refs. Box G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, will give services month of August at summer resort hotel, for board and part salary. K-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPACE TO LET

DESIRABLE corner in gift shop suitable for knitting instructor. 137 West 86th St., New York City

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WOULD like to find a home in the country for one year old female cat; housebroken, beautiful silky fur. E. F. HUBER, 665 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408

Flower-Picking in Parks, But Only Under Permit

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The National Park Service said May 1 in a 4000-word table of "don'ts" that, under certain conditions, visitors to recreational demonstration areas may pick wild flowers.

"Flowers may be gathered in small quantities," the regulations said, "when, in the judgment of the project manager, their removal will not impair the beauty of the area. Before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from the project manager."

Here are some things forbidden to those who seek recreation in the beauty spots:

Washing of clothing or pans in the creeks.

Leaving camp unattended more than 48 hours.

Bringing firearms, explosives, airguns, sling shots, traps, seines or nets within the areas.

Gambling in any form.

Becoming obnoxious "by disorderly conduct or bad behavior."

Playing the radio "to the annoyance of other persons."

Abandoning personal property in the area.

Bringing in dogs not on leash.

Blind Aid Applications To Be Received by Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 3—Beginning May 1, the Department of Public Welfare will accept applications by mail for needy blind persons in New York City who are eligible for benefits under the Social Security Act, Commissioner William Hodson has announced. He estimated that approximately $583,000 will be expended on the new blind aid program in New York City this year. Of this, the city will pay 25 per cent and the State and Federal Government will contribute the balance.

Mr. Hodson said that about 1300 blind persons were now receiving care from his department.

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Owen, Moore's
Portland Maine

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
Congress Building
144 High Street Portland, Maine

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H. Coke Cleaned Anthracite
Sewall Seam Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Choice New Sterling Gifts

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
Special Gifts for Mother's Day
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7
PORTLAND, MAINE

VOSE-SMITH CO.
Florist
Flowers and Plants for Mother's Day
646 Congress St. Dial 2-3789

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers
GARDEN TOOLS
FLOWER SEEDS—VEGETABLE SEEDS—LAWN SEEDS
In fact, Everything for the Garden
A. H. BRITTON & Co.
12 North Main Street

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish - Lobsters - Oysters - Clams
Wholesale and Retail
Selected Vegetables
Canned Goods
4 No. Main Street Phone 350

Get to Know
HAR-MAC Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Our
Fur Cold Storage
Provides full protection against moths, fire and theft.
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints and Oils
WALL PAPER
Motor Car Supplies, Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers
494-498 CENTRAL AVENUE

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. Tel. 20

Hamilton Watches
For Their Graduation
The Best is none too good and a Hamilton is moderately priced too.
GUY N. RUITER
922 Elm Street, First Floor Ph. 3400

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Stetson's "Print Topper"
Stetson's triumphant new Panama with sweeping brim, square blocked crown.
MISS MARY CAHILL
DRESSES OF STYLE
Unusual collection of brilliant printed chiffons - Lovely nets - Flower Splashed Silks.
MISS LILI CHARTIER
66 HANOVER ST.

Mother's Day Gifts
Gifts that are complete and Gifts to do with her busy fingers
Ye QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER ST.

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

This is Baby Week
Baby Is King at Leavitt's
Long Live the King
A thousand and one thoughtful Gifts for Mother at
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Everything for Your Garden
A FREE GARDENING BOOK
DuPonts Paints, Varnish, Duco
Manchester Hardware Co.

Mrs. Edna B. Sargent
BEAUTY PARLOR
Zotos Machineless Permanents also Eugene and Halloway
Now is the time to have a Permanent
Mr. M. E. Sargent
EXPERT PLUMBER
Bathroom and Kitchen Supplies
Oil Burners. 446 Hall St. Phone 3726W

RAINCOATS
Alligators
Galecoats for Storm and Sport
Arthur E. Martin Co.
836 Elm Street

GIFTS for Mother
Our Store Is Her Store—
Buy Her Gift Here
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Mother's Day
Cards and Appropriate Gift Books
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

CALL 5772
For Automobile Insurance of All Kinds
Robert S. Perkins Co.

"Quality and Service"
Meats, Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and a large variety of Canned Goods.
R. HECKER & CO.
191 Douglas St. Phone 2130

NASHUA

Cocomalt
for hungry boys and girls. A delicious chocolate-flavored drink, ready to mix with milk.
Moore's Market

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.
Broadway at 66 St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL, WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
613 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEWPORT (Continued)

A Complete Line of MEATS AND GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

KAY'S For Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS - HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
84 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON and HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service, 'Phone 595 Taxi, 'Phone 596 600 Church St.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE Florist
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

COLEMAN'S
SMART and DISTINCTIVE
SPRING FOOTWEAR
Telephone 1020 911 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
Expert Service in All Lines of Beauty Culture
613 Church St. Telephone 4221

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 361
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
New Casual
COATS
$16.95
Smartly Styled CASUAL COATS in All the NEW SHADES

BARCLAY & SONS
2912 Washington Ave.
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Roger & Gallet products sold here also complete stock of other well-known toilet goods.

NORFOLK

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES for the family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET Next to Arther Morris NORFOLK, VA.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

W. C. SWARTZ CO., INC.
A great store that saves shoppers time by making it possible to do all one's buying in one place. Saves money by offering the best possible value at each price.
Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our LADIES' GIFT SHOP
ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.

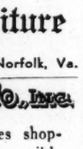
DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS WRAPS CHAPEAUX FURS SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

SMITHFIELD HAM



Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies, Breads and Cakes
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32805

MOSMILLER — Florist
5th at Grace 112 West Main
A Beautiful PLANT or CHOICE CUT FLOWERS Will Make EASTER a JOY

GIFT and FRAME SHOP
204 N. 5th St.
Picture Framing, Pleating, Buttons Covered, Buttonholes Made, Hemstitching.
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND (Continued)

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

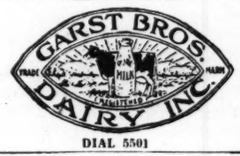
JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square



GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

RUG CLEANING
That Will Bear Inspection . . . .
Our rug department is equipped to clean your finest rugs.
Elite Laundry Co.
Phone Dial 21-125
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Henry Bros. Inc.
Goodyear Tires
212 BROAD STREET
TELEPHONE 32-111

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
Coiffure Reflections
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Can. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600-601-602-603

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street
Cut Flowers Potted Plants

MADISON MINES
FflorIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, Proprietor
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

HUNTINGTON

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

Model Laundry
Dry Cleaning
High Class Workmanship
Third Ave., Near 20th Street

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932
1029 THIRD AVENUE

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

Ashdown's
HARDWARE — CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PIGGLY WIGGLY
JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Phone M 4344 Estimates Given
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27763
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

EDMONTON (Continued)

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Merchants under 14 British Sovereigns. The Hudson's Bay Company proudly celebrate their two hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary.

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors
BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk Rite
STYLE SHOPPE LTD.
10171-3 101 STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new
CLEANERS - LAUNDERERS
METHOD
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Hollywood Shoe Shop
Rendezvous for the smartest of Women's Footwear! 47 new styles to choose from! Modestly priced at $4.65.
Elevator Lobby, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Slimmer Lovelier Figures . . .

"Luralace" Foundation Garments by Carter
Beautiful garments, made of elastic lace in exquisite designs, yet unbelievably strong and controlling in spite of their fragile appearance.
Girdles, strengthened with fine coutil fronts $5
All-in-ones, a corselette with lovely lace bra top . . . . . $5 to $7.95
The G. W. Robinson Co. LTD.

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN Mgr Tel. BAKER 2786

In HAMILTON IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
528-530 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

Geo E Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

For Fine Stationery Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas 1

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas . . . . . Met 7111
613 Dundas . . . . . Fair 970
729 Richmond . . . . . Met 167
77 Wharncliffe . . . . . Met 4568

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. Sherwood 97 831 BANK ST. C. 488, 489, 490

Frith's Flowers
Queen 3600
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.

R. & POWELL GROCER
Q. 209
Wright's Silver Cream
Cor. Elgin and Gilmour Sts. Ottawa

MURPHY-GAMBLE
LIMITED
Face Powder Toilet Soap

ROGER & GALLET

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298.
8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Bruce - McKinnon
— Ready to Wear —
Specializing in Larger Sizes
27 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
KINGSDALE 0870

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7796
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
19 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

WALKER FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for Mother's Day, Weddings and All Occasions
294 Eglinton Ave., W. HY 6688

Bertram Brown
Professional Accompanist—Coach
Songs - Opera - Oratorio
Experienced violin and piano instructor
Studio: 30 Sidney St. Mi. 9922

Insurance
EVERY KIND
CHARLES R. HARRIS
PROMPT SERVICE
AD 6334
59 YONGE STREET

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

Sunworthy Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
M. W. STROUD & CO.
General Contractors
Carpenters - Decorators - Insulators
General Repairs of All Kinds
Tel. LO. 6647 657 St. Clair Ave.

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GErr. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
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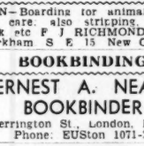

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

2.

We Are the Foreigners

On this motor trip into Mexico let us have a little understanding on a few points:

In the first place, we are the visitors, aren't we? The Mexicans are our hosts. If things are done differently, let us remember that the appearance is strange only to us.

Suppose that stepping into Mexico strikes us like stepping back 300 years. That insures a picturesque vista. Suppose that the Indians put up with what seem to be intolerable living conditions. They have known only heavy burdens, suffering, hunger, and domination of all sorts—including the American. Your sympathetic and constructive attitude will work wonders. Suppose they eat stuff that, to us, tastes like exploding fire crackers. We don't have to touch it. Suppose some of their governmental experiments hardly coincide with our views. We may be die-hard conservatives.

Suppose—well, aren't we agreed that we are stepping into the home of a neighbor, and that we are guests?

If we don't want the bright-colored serape, or if the asking price of 18 pesos ($5) seems a bit excessive for the three weeks of labor, it won't cost us anything to decline it pleasantly. For example, down in the capital, as I stepped out of Sanborn's one afternoon, I was accosted by one of the everywhere present street vendors, who wanted to sell me two exotic pictures made by intricate inlays of various native woods. As a special favor, the price would be 14 pesos ($3.89) apiece.

I complimented him on his work, but explained in the best Spanish I could muster that my money really had to be reserved for necessities. He followed me along, each step or two marking a reduction of a few centavos, until he finally asked me to make an offer.

I told him that so far as I knew, the pictures were worth all he asked, and more; and I added that sometime we might be able to get together on a deal. Well, to spare the reader any unnecessary details, the two pictures, which probably required a day or so apiece to make, were eventually offered to me for 10 pesos ($2.78) for the pair! And there was nothing for me to do but buy them.

Now the point is this: I am no tin saint, but I didn't try to beat him down; I didn't knock his pictures or remark that "the work of you foreigners is far below American standards"; I didn't accuse him of trying to rob me. On the contrary, I was in his country, and I treated him as my host—and it got results. When we parted, I was his "buen amigo" (good friend).

After all, we are the ones down there who are the foreigners.

Then let us guard our lips, but give free rein to our eyes! For we are headed for an unforgettable adventure among the kindliest of people.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Name 'Jacob'

The exact meaning of "Jacob" is somewhat uncertain, though it is generally thought to denote either "one who takes by the heel"—because of the apparent similarity of the Hebrew forms *'KB*, "heel," and *Y'KB*, "Jacob," which occur in Genesis 25:26 in the account of Jacob's birth; or, "one that deceives" or "supplants," on the basis of Essau's words in Gen. 27:36: "Is he not rightly named Jacob *(Y'KB)* for-he - hath - supplanted - me *(WYY'-KBN)* these two times."

On the other hand, Dr. Hastings prefers another explanation, contending that it is probably a shortened form of *Jakob'el*, "God follows" (i. e. "rewards") (Bible Dictionary: p. 420). In any event, Jacob was later to receive the nobler name of "Israel," usually understood as meaning either "a prince of God" or "he who perseveres with God" (cf. Gen. 32:28).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A young wife cooked three eggs nine minutes because her husband said he wanted each egg cooked three minutes.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Pyrenees) plus 9 (Gibraltar) minus 2 (Portugal and France) times 6 (France) divided by 6 (Biscay) equals 15.

Letter Juggling: Appraised, Disappear.

Fun With Digits: 9321/74568 equals ⅛.

Fun With Synonyms: Busy-diligent; contrary-adverse; amicable-friendly; severe-rigorous; beneficent-bounteous; intrepid-undaunted; careful-provident; serene-composed; civil-polite; confident-positive.

Courage

Tender-handed stroke a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

—Aaron Hill

Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, Eng.

Monitor Camera Club from R. M. Brock, Kendal, Eng.

Grand Avenue, One of England's Beauty Spots, Is a Four-Mile Aisle of Beech Trees

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another cryptic message shared by a member of a Chicago puzzlers club:

C XNTMI YHED BNNJDF SGQDD DIIU MHMD OHMTSDU ADBCTUD GDQ GTUACMF UCHF GD YCMSDF DCBG DII BNNJDF SGQDD QHMTSDU.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the mountains that separate Spain from France —— add the number of letters in the name of the famous rock at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea ——; subtract the number of countries that border on Spain ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the country to the north of Spain ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the Bay on which the city of Bilbao is located ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different nine-letter words from the nine letters given below. Use all nine letters in each word:

A A D E I P P R S

Fun With Digits

Use the digits 1 to 9, inclusive, each once, and try to express a value for one-eighth.

Fun With Synonymns

The synonym for the first word has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	busy	bounteous	
2	contrary	undaunted	
3	amicable	diligent	1
4	severe	polite	
5	beneficent	positive	
6	intrepid	composed	
7	careful	adverse	
8	serene	rigorous	
9	civil	friendly	
10	confident	provident	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Lawson's Repartee

THOMAS W. LAWSON, the prominent financier of Boston who became noted for his meteoric career in copper, was one summer evening rowing upon a pretty lake in the country, when another boat glided past him, filled with rather boisterous young people.

A young woman among them, recognizing the noted financier, called out: "Hello Tom! How's the copper?"

"First rate!" came the quick reply. "How's brass?"

Quotation for Today

Believe me, everyone is really responsible to all men for all men and for everything.

—DOSTOEVSKY.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: There is such a thing as keeping a house too clean. At Dodge City, Kan., a woman recently walked through a window.

Stewart-Warnerite: What better combination to look for in a man than an open mind and a closed mouth?

Miami Herald: Now that some new magazines are running entirely to pictures, we may soon eliminate the reading courses in schools.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. How many persons of marriagable age in "Averagetown, U. S. A.," are unwed? What is the average salary? How many wives work outside the home? What is the average rent paid?

2. Does President Roosevelt endorse proposals to take a census of the unemployed?

3. Where is President Roosevelt spending his 10-day fishing vacation?

4. What sum purchased the key securities controlling the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen railroads?

5. What colorful new system of grading is in vogue at the Kansas State College?

6. How did London get a slight foretaste of the Coronation procession?

7. Only under what circumstances does Mrs. Roosevelt believe crime news should be printed?

8. What historic Spanish city has been ruthlessly bombed by the insurgents?

9. Has a round-the-world air service become a reality?

10. What qualities make the "ideal parent," according to the views of 2000 children questioned in a recent nation-wide survey?

11. Has the C. I. O. won recognition as the bargaining agency for more than 14,000 Packard workers?

12. What country voted on April 30 for a new House of Representatives?

13. Has Russian industry fulfilled the requirements of the second five-year plan?

14. What recent events indicate that it is becoming increasingly difficult for foreign newspaper correspondents to carry on work in Central and Southeastern Europe?

15. What change in the boundaries of British Columbia is contemplated?

16. Are general food prices continuing on an upward trend?

17. Are the Coronation ceremonies to be radiocast?

18. How is France planning to place the country's debt-burdened railroads on a sound basis?

19. What new type of constitution has been proposed for Ireland by Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State?

20. How may London's chief public transportation system be tied up through the Coronation season?

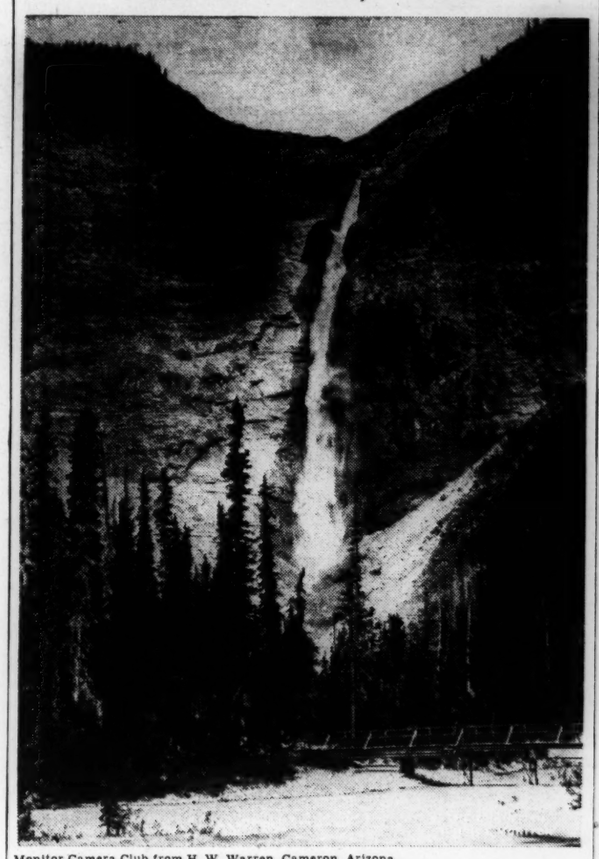
Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.

Sunbonnet Sue

Dan Dero
With blossom cups of dainty pink
And saucers of leaf green,
The peach tree table now is set
To greet the new May Queen.
L.M.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Takakkaw Falls, Canada



Monitor Camera Club from H. W. Warren, Cameron, Arizona

The 1200-Foot Falls, Admired by Visitors in Yoho Park, Are Steadily Carving a Crease in the Mountain Wall

In Lighter Vein

Proof

A lady residing in a suburb became interested in a gang of workmen who were making some street repairs in front of her house. She halted to watch the operations.

"Which one is the foreman?" she asked.

"I am," stated a broad-shouldered Irishman with a proud smile.

"Really, are you?"

"Am I?" he asked. "I'll prove it to ye, ma'am." He glanced about, singling out the nearest workman. "Dugan," he barked, "ye're fired!"—Money Making Guide.

A Good Excuse

A Washington mother was very much put out because the teacher insisted on a written excuse explaining her son's absence from school following a severe snowstorm. Whereupon the mother sat down and dashed off the following note:

"Dear Miss Kitty: Little Eddie's legs are 14 inches long; the snow was 18 inches deep. Very truly yours, Mrs. Johnson." — Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

Ingenious

"This is our latest novelty—a writing desk that turns out to be a wireless set."

"There's nothing much new in that."

"Ah, but this is a writing desk that turns out to be a wireless set that turns out to be a phonograph that turns out to be a writing desk after all."—Punch.

Tsk! Tsk!

Salesman (after handling and displaying stock of linoleum rugs): "What did you say it was for, ma'am?"

Customer: "Oh, didn't I tell you? It's for the bottom of the canary's cage."

Overheard in New York

"What did you do last summer?"

"I worked in Des Moines."

"Coal or iron?"—Annapolis Log.

Not Needed

"Better stick up a bit of a scarecrow to frighten the birds off that seed."

"Oh there's no need—I'm always in the garden myself."—London Evening News.

A Stranger

"Do you remember the old saying, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed'?"

"Yes, Stranger."—The Hood Man.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Candy Jars

One woman has been decorating glass candy jars bought at the five-and-ten-cent store. First, she gives them a coat of paint in the predominating color desired. Before it is thoroughly dry, she brushes in other colors, stippling or mottling it according to the effect desired. As many colors may be used as one wishes, and some very attractive combinations can be produced. When the jar is dry, she paints the knobs and bands black and blows upon them a light dusting of gold. These jars sell for 50 to 75 cents, and make pretty gifts.—Mrs. E. H. C., Claremore, Okla.

Knowledge

True knowledge is modest and wary; 'tis ignorance that is bold and presuming. They that never peeped beyond the common belief in which their easy understandings were first indoctrinated are strongly assured of the truth and comparative excellency of their receptions; while the larger souls that have traveled the divers climates of opinions are more cautious in their resolves, and more sparing to determine.—Joseph Glanville.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Mascot's Reward

(Whitchurch Herald)

London, Eng.

A small boys' club in South Wales is a far cry from Buckingham Palace, but there is an interesting link, and behind that link a good story known to few people.

Some years ago a soccer team from South Wales came to play in an important cup-tie in London, and brought with them their small mascot, a boy who had lost an arm. The boy carried a flag in the team's colors with him, and his yelling and flag waving brought him to the attention of King George—then the Duke of York—who was present at the match.

When the Duke went onto the field to shake hands with the teams at the beginning of the second half, he met the little mascot and talked to him. As a result the boy asked the Duke whether he would autograph his flag, and although writing on cotton proved rather a difficult task, the Duke of York agreed to do so.

A number of years passed; the boy grew up and married and started in business. The 1931 slump wiped out his business, however, and he had to sell his home and come to London to find work. His only possession—and a cherished one—was the flag autographed by the Duke of York.

Somehow the press got hold of the story, and the news got to the ears of the Duke. He sent someone to meet the young man and helped him to find a job. Since that time the young fellow has made a success of his work, and is back in South Wales, living happily with his family.

As a thank-offering he has started a boys' club in his home town, and runs it himself. Occupying a place of honor in the clubroom is the flag autographed by the King.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Prof. William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago, reports after his survey of "Averagetown": Four out of 10 persons of marriageable age are unwed. The average resident earns $1300 a year if he works in a factory and $1350 if he is employed in a retail store. Fifteen per cent of the wives have jobs outside the home. The average family pays $28 a month rent in the North and $15 in the South.

2. No; he has discouraged all such proposals.

3. In the Gulf of Mexico.

4. The purchase price was $6,375,000. The buyers were Robert R. Young, Frank F. Kolbe, and Allan P. Kirby.

5. The new system uses a special type of paper, which is printed with two moisture-sensitive black inks. The correct and incorrect answer spots are at first indistinguishable, but when moistened they change immediately to contrasting colors. The examinee records his choice of answers by touching with a fountain pen filled with water the spot which represents his chosen answer to each question. If his choice is correct the answer spot immediately turns blue; if incorrect, it turns red.

6. A rehearsal procession was held along route for the Coronation taking place on May 12. More than 200,000 gathered to watch the display.

7. She favors the publication of crime news only if it gives the reader a knowledge of the background that produced the criminal.

8. Guernica, historical center of Basque cultural traditions, where Spanish kings used to take the oath to respect the rights of Basque vassals. The bombing by the rebels was a systematic attempt to destroy the whole town.

9. Yes, with the arrival of the Hong Kong Clipper from Manila on the first regular flight between the two cities. The ship bridged the last gap in the America-to-Asia service, and added the final link in an airplane chain whereby it is possible to encircle the world in less than a month, using scheduled planes.

10. They viewed the "ideal" parent as the embodiment of fairness and firm discipline.

11. Yes; the C. I. O. won the poll with a four-to-one margin in the first Government-conducted election in the automobile industry under the Wagner Act.

12. Japan.

13. Yes; the Soviet Government has announced that the second five-year plan was completed nine months ahead of schedule.

14. Two Hungarian newspapermen, one representing a large American agency, have been ordered out of Roumania. They were accused of sending out unfavorable news. In many areas the local press is rigidly censored and efforts are made to extend this control over foreign correspondents.

15. British Columbia is arranging to annex the Yukon territory, which will make British Columbia the second largest province in Canada.

16. Federal food experts predict that general food prices "will continue slightly upward during May and remain above last year's level." Retail food costs are at their highest level in six years.

17. Yes; elaborate plans have been made by the British Broadcasting Corporation to radiocast the ceremony. Opposite the Arrival Annexe to the Abbey, there will be radio commentators of America, Argentina, Belgium, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

18. By taking them over and boosting the freight rates from 10 to 15 per cent.

19. The new constitution announced by Mr. De Valera declares all Ireland a sovereign independent, democratic state, but limits the powers of the present Dublin government to the territory of the Free State until such a time as the southern government shall be unified with the northern. It gives Irish people the right to choose their own form of government, and provides for the election of a President by direct vote. The new constitution will do away with all British control. The plan also calls for renaming Ireland "Eire."

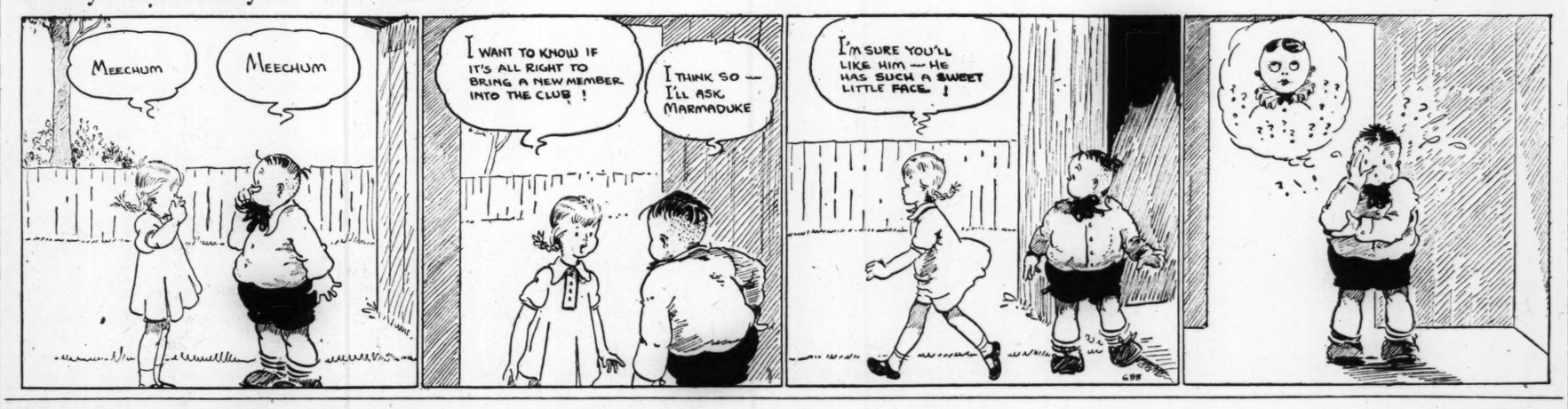
20. 25,500 busmen have walked out because their demands for a reduction in the eight-hour work day, and for slower bus schedules, have been rejected.

Work

Are you wishing for something that seems far beyond your reach? Go to work at once to make yourself fitted for that goal. Be true to every duty of today, remembering that it is only by doing more than is required that you can fit yourself for a better tomorrow. And it may be that when you least expect it the better day will dawn.—**Pastime Scrapbook.**

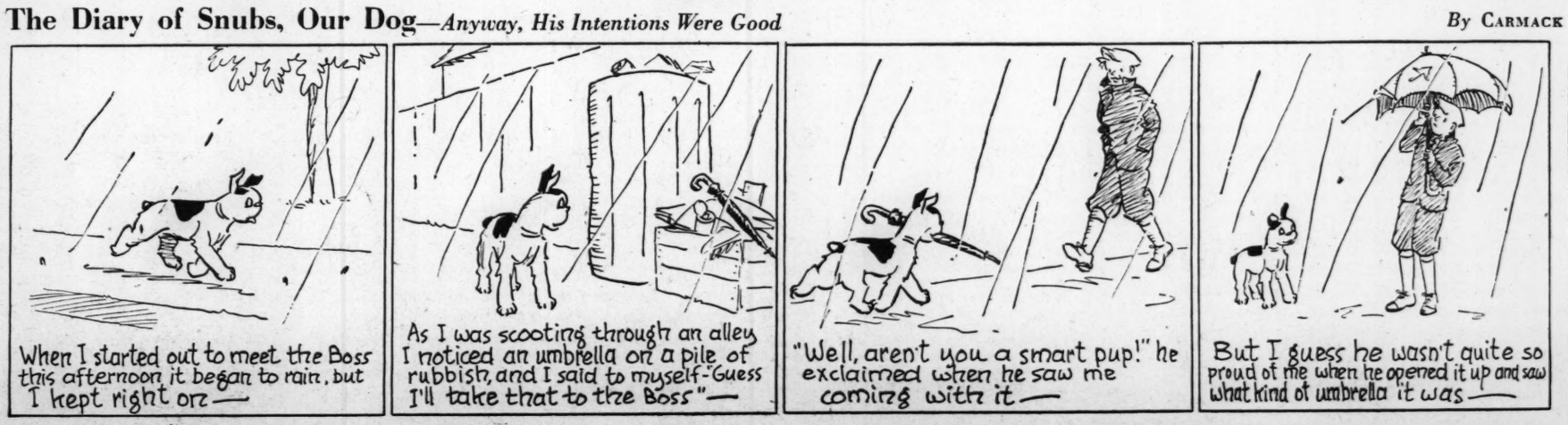
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New Member?*

By LE PELLEY


MEECHUM
MEECHUM
I WANT TO KNOW IF IT'S ALL RIGHT TO BRING A NEW MEMBER INTO THE CLUB !
I THINK SO — I'LL ASK MARMADUKE
I'M SURE YOU'LL LIKE HIM — HE HAS SUCH A SWEET LITTLE FACE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, His Intentions Were Good*

By CARMACK


When I started out to meet the Boss this afternoon it began to rain, but I kept right on—
As I was scooting through an alley I noticed an umbrella on a pile of rubbish, and I said to myself-Guess I'll take that to the Boss"—
"Well, aren't you a smart pup!" he exclaimed when he saw me coming with it—
But I guess he wasn't quite so proud of me when he opened it up and saw what kind of umbrella it was—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Storm Over London

THE slump on the London stock exchange, with repercussions felt round the world, is to be explained on several grounds. World commodities, the premier market for which is London, led the decline. Since commodities are intimately related to the corporations dealing in them, the shares of those corporations were marked down in price. The final straw to the overburdened markets was the proposal for an excess profits tax submitted in Mr. Chamberlain's recent budget.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a facetious reference to the "break" and the taxes at a dinner in the City of London, pleaded with the diners to eat from their plates, not to throw them at him. But the company could take comfort from retrospection rather than from violence. The British upturn antedated the American upturn by nearly two years. The secret of a constantly ascending spiral has not yet been learned, and financial markets, like everything material, appear subject to action and reaction. Moreover, the rise in both commodities and stocks has been attended by those speculative excesses which always contain the seeds of their own Nemesis.

Most of the speculation in world commodities seems to have originated in London. Particularly has this been the case in copper, to the phenomenal rise in which President Roosevelt drew attention on April 9. Except for the last advance before that date, the impetus for the 78 per cent price increase in the previous nine months came from London. American producers have been just as surprised as the rest of the community, as is obvious from a reading of their annual reports, which record forward sales on the basis of prices last fall.

In this basically integrated world the shock in London quickly comunicated itself to other markets. New York was affected. To some commentators the episode came as a reminder of the Hatry crash in London in the summer of 1929 which precipitated the stock market crash in New York. The analogy is interesting only in so far as it demonstrates the sympathy existing among world markets. But the New York market is no longer as vulnerable to external shocks as it was in 1929.

The reason is that in the United States today speculation is watched with eagle eyes by the Government. When it gives rise to an abuse, the authorities are ready to "crack down" on it, and the American people, correspondingly, should be as grateful for its "S" men, the SEC investigators, as it is to its "G" men. London seems to be far more vulnerable than New York to "breaks" arising from speculative excesses.

What Now in Japan?

WHEN the Hayashi Cabinet forced an election in Japan, the situation became perplexing, almost fantastic. There is no such thing in Japan as parliamentary responsibility. The Cabinet is a bureaucratic creation of the Mikado's okayed by army and navy leaders. It appears in Parliament to explain, not to take orders; and it was when the explanations were thrown back at its head in the form of denunciations that it got exasperated, and forced an election for the stated purpose of restoring party discipline.

The election is now over. In the light of the original situation, the only result is that a new Parliament has been elected, a Parliament little different from the last. Thus it is a case, as this newspaper forecast at the time, of the return of the gadflies. Tweedledum is exchanged for Tweedledee.

Pity the poor Cabinet! Premier Hayashi will be in a worse quandary than ever when he faces the Diet. He tried to humiliate the parliamentarians, and, in return, they will seek to humiliate him, and give him the disciplining which, somehow or other, they were supposed to get themselves at the polls. In other words, there will be a worse sting in the gadflies.

Will the Premier dare to face the Diet? This is the most pertinent question arising out of the Japanese election. The situation has become such an impossible one that credence is given to a report that this may be the last popular election in Japan. Premier Hayashi is said to be contemplating a reform of the electoral system involving vocational representation.

Upon such a foundation Fascism grew up in Italy. Clearly, parliamentarianism is hanging by a thread in modern Japan. It has been reduced to such an absurdity that one might seem justified in writing its requiem.

That, however, plainly would be premature. There are several factors in the Japanese situation which will encourage those who would like to see democracy hang on in Japan. One is the absence of a "leader." The peevish stroke which produced this election surely rules out the general-Premier as a dictator or even as the agent of a dictator-Mikado. The counselors around the Mikado have shown pretty conclusively that they intend to maintain at least a façade of responsible government till they can do so no longer. And the people themselves are not likely again to acquiesce willingly in a disciplining of their chosen representatives which would obliterate the last remnant of parliamentary government in Japan.

"What! Never?"

Sir Joseph: Captain Corcoran, it is one of the happiest characteristics of this glorious country that official utterances are invariably regarded as unanswerable.

SO FOND of W. S. Gilbert's philosophizing are the British that they demand that their present-day leaders miss no opportunity to make official utterances worthy of Gilbert's pen. Out of Parliament they must come, these laughably lofty sentiments, and preferably from a dignitary of Cabinet rank. It is something of a patriotic service, therefore, that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has performed in replying to a question put by a Laborite M. P.:

Has the Chancellor read the rude comments sometimes made by American newspapers about our attitude toward our obligations?

The obligations in question being war debts, it was utterly appropriate that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, possibly "after much debate internal," should respond:

I never read rude comments.

And be it recorded to the credit of the House of Commons' taste that the members did not by persistent proddings call for that admission, "Well, hardly ever."

Perhaps the admission was considered as tacit. Or the statement may have been accepted as needing no qualification, the avoidance of rude comment being achieved by the fine art—said to have been developed by Balfour—of reading no comment at all. This clearly is not clear. But at least it may be said of Mr. Chamberlain that he has admirably shown himself to be—where rude comment is suggested — a "highly (un) susceptible chancellor."

When Plane Sinks Ship

DESTRUCTION of the insurgent battleship España by Spanish Government airplanes adds fuel to today's most widely debated phase of naval strategy. Although news dispatches stress that this is the first aerial destruction of a capital ship, it is essential to know that the term "capital ship" has an elastic definition. Technically speaking, it is the most powerful type of vessel possessed by any given navy. In some small countries, submarines are classed as capital ships. Compared with ships of similar category in leading sea powers, the twenty-five-year-old España was a puny second-rater.

Nevertheless, those who believe in the superiority of the airplane over the battleship will make much of this attack from the sky which overwhelmed the most powerful unit of the insurgent sea force in one swift thrust. And many more observers will have a better understanding of the feelings which helped temper British policy in its cautious dealing with Italy during the showdown on oil sanctions.

Yet, since the Mediterranean crisis, Sir Samuel Hoare has made it clear that the British Navy is sticking by the battleship. Does the España episode mark a drastic transition in naval methods? Has the basic theory of ocean warfare undergone a sudden transformation as important as that typified by the historic action between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Civil War days? Has sea power come to mean air power? In short, have proponents of the battleship guessed wrong?

Sinking of the España does not offer a sufficiently practical test. The España was one third the size of Britain's battle cruiser Hood now patrolling the waters off beleaguered Bilbao; her deck plate was only an inch and a half thick as compared with the six-and-a-quarter-inch deck-plate armor on such British battleships as the Nelson. The Spanish battleship's best speed—always a vital element of defense—was less than 19 knots, barely more than half the speed of British battle cruisers.

The spectacular nature of attack overshadows the prosaic effectiveness of defense. Yet it is axiomatic of warfare that defense usually stalemates attack. The Merrimacs soon meet their Monitors. Doubtless the España was poorly protected against air attack. Battleships of first class sea powers present no such vital openings as that which the second-rate insurgent warship is surmised to have offered.

Bank Night Tonite

OFTEN of late, one sees that label pasted on garish posters outside the less pretentious movie houses in many American communities. Doubtless it has had considerable drawing power. Is it legal, or is this scheme for enticing customers down darkened aisles by giving them a thin chance to win a cash prize accumulated from a fraction of the box office receipts, contrary to law?

That is the question upon which attorney generals in nearly a dozen states have ruled in recent months. Legal opinions vary on that point. But though the legal aspects of Bank Night are debatable, there is a more practical approach to the subject.

Here is a widespread public practice in which a really effective ruling can best be made by the public. Given time in which to realize that Bank Night is almost sure to bring a dull, second-rate film show, and almost sure not to bring a cash prize in compensation for a wasted evening's boredom, the public may decide it isn't worthwhile. The collective impact of individual thinking can furnish an effective fadeout for the spurious appeal of that overworked attraction entitled, Bank Night Tonite.

All About the Abbey

Book News of the Day

LUMBERING, sputtering red buses, taxis gliding sedately, private motorcars darting, especially one much-escorted gilded coach of state—all move just now in the direction of Westminster. It is as though the eyes of a goodly portion of mankind, scattered over the entire globe, were turned literally or figuratively upon those two beautiful western towers of the Abbey. Make your way down Whitehall and through the whirlpool of Parliament Square, and you find them rising there benignly into the blue.

* * *

About their base the world of men is progressing at a terrific pace. Victoria Street, it must be confessed, is never precisely peaceful; but now all its usual business is subjected to dramatic preparations for the coronation of George VI on May 12. Workmen are hurrying to add the finishing touches to the temporary addition erected to provide robing rooms beside the great western portals of the Abbey; carpenters are clambering up and down ladders and hammering frantically at the spectators' stands or the boardings which protect the statues from the onslaughts of the crowd; while going in and out of the Abbey are men and women whose responsibilities, incurred through either birth or position, demand their presence here to insure that all shall be in readiness for the ceremonies. The western towers, those exquisite examples of the Early English style, have looked down upon many a coronation and all the stir it entails; it has ceased to disturb their meditations. Proudly, erectly they are poised against the misty blue; and one has the impression that they can hold their position until the end of time.

* * *

Now, of course, is the precise moment to bring out a volume on ROYAL WESTMINSTER AND THE CORONATION, as J. G. Noppen, F. S. A., has done (New York: Oxford Press. $3.50). There is a short preface by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who is Earl Marshal of England, to give the book its accolade. It is a scholarly book and an interesting one, if a shade ponderous. Nothing is left unsaid nor unexplained. We have the history of Westminster, abbey and palace, traced from its early beginnings; we look on at an extended pageant of the kings and the parts they played, the bishops and the monks in whose charge the Abbey was. We have all the buildings and the little intervening squares, together with the interior chapels, painstakingly enumerated and described. "Royal Westminster" would serve as an invaluable guide to one seeing for the first time the Abbey and its precincts, to one curious about this and other coronations.

It is probable that no other such significant area exists for the people of the English-speaking world. Truly to grasp what has taken place here since the first wattle huts were built on Thorney Isle would be to comprehend England and her history. There are plentiful plates to aid in the visualization of these world-famous buildings and scenes. M. W.

Meetinghouse Memories

Courtesy Waverley Book Store, Boston

The Village, by Howard Cook

PLEASANT in retrospect are meetinghouse memories. Memories going back to my eager childhood, when in Sunday best I accompanied my grandparents to New England service.

Not a church with a tall pointed spire. Rather a plain boxlike edifice with many small-paned windows and a heavy paneled door with its great iron latch to be lifted every first day afternoon.

Inside, a high white pulpit, remote and lifted up, surrounded by a high black walnut altar rail. White pillars maintaining with square dignity the gallery on three sides. Pew backs straight, white with black walnut trim. An austere plainness fascinating with its straight lines and its clean smell.

Sitting between my grandfather and grandmother and holding my penny close, I breathed in Sabbath differences.

Standing behind the white pulpit, the friendly minister, a big-boned Englishman. His Prince Albert close fitting. His black tie precise. But his red hair obstreperous. A smile behind his mustache. A twinkle in his blue eyes. What he said not registering in my mind. What he was, sufficient. Connecting him always with his hearty greetings as he hitched his horse "Fannie" to grandfather's hitching post.

Sitting at the dark-colored organ, a small woman pumping hard with her feet. Singing in strident tones as she played. Enjoying the many verses.

In the front pew, Amanda Sherwood, the village storekeeper. Sitting bolt upright. Her back like a rod. Her black merino, buttoned tightly up and down the front. On her head a small black hat tied under the chin with stiff black ribbons. Wearing the same gold-rimmed spectacles with which she peered down into the big sugar barrel when weighing out for grandmother ten pounds of sugar on the old-fashioned scales.

In the "Amen" corner, a little old man named Aaron. The only one who in clear distinct tones said "Selah" when reading the Psalms.

Mr. and Mrs. Waite Clark usually arriving a little late, though their pair of brown sorrels were quick steppers. A genteel couple. Mrs. Clark wearing purple silk. In her ears long thin gold earrings.

Daniel Sharp, a red-faced farmer. Spare, with features clear cut, sitting with his sister Jane, whom grandfather respected at a distance because she had once sold him a poor cow. Her voice high treble.

Oliver Blakeman, always reciting at church sociables, "Darius Green and His Flying Machine." A young man with dark hair. As he sat in his pew, Darius himself, to me. And such a funny piece. As if anyone could ever fly!

During the long service letting my attention wander out the open window. Watching the horses stamping in the long horse sheds. Oscar Sherwood's black-and-tan beagle sniffing around. Noting a pewee like a persistent piccolo, punctuating, from his high perch in the maple, the minister's pause with plaintive periods.

Liking best of all the collection when Daniel Sharp, handing in to us the short-handled black walnut box, I dropped in my bright penny and saw it in isolated splendor lying on the purple velvet lining.

And when there were so many things to think about, not minding the sermon either. The minister turning stiff pages. Jane Sharp poking her brother when his head nodded. A wasp on Mrs. Clark's hat. A honey bee coming in the window. Grandmother opening her black fan. And words, mighty words, that some day would challenge. Words about God and man.

After church, everybody talking. The men, about haying and the crops. The women, planning a festival with peach shortcake.

All telling me how much I've grown. Asking for my mother who grew up among them. "How's Minerva?"

Mr. Cargill reminding me to always hold out my right hand. Mr. Cargill, owner of the closed factory. Moving out of church, the important citizen, a venerable landmark with his gold-headed cane.

Grandfather, grandmother and I walking home in the summer sunshine. A sweet serenity pervading, to be reflected in a child's unfolding memory that holds it like a mirror through the years.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

From a Ford Worker

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have just read your editorial, "Mr. Ford and the Clock," and would like to give you the opinion of a Ford employee, one not in the higher wage bracket. While agreeing that Mr Ford likes to do things in his own way and may not always be right, just what has the Ford worker to gain by joining the union? With the exception of the last two years, wages and hours have always been far in advance of what the union has gotten from the other companies in the costly strikes just ended.

Just why should a Ford worker join the union, paying dues to a parasitic organization which produces nothing? Higher wages and better conditions for the worker come from improvements in production methods, not from labor unions.

In my opinion and probably in the opinion of thousands of Ford men, we need two Hepburns in this country—one in Lansing and another in Washington—to protect the worker from labor agitators and racketeers.

Dearborn, Mich. K. L.

"Propaganda in Caricature"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It gave me the greatest pleasure to read the recent "North-South-East-West" sub-headed "Propaganda in Caricature."

Such a statement is most timely, if not considerably overdue. The callous, coldly critical, indeed cruel and scoffing manner of many newspaper cartoons breeds similar disrespect and impolite characterization in the daily conversation of many.

Sneering and undignified caricatures of the President, it seems to me, have something to do with that most amazing of acts, the hissing that one sometimes hears in a theater when a newsreel of the President is shown.

Funny pictures of gnome-like little figures, described as "nine old men" cause serious disrespect for that branch of the Government which is the very living symbol and rule of law, and should no more be tolerated in a democratic country than hissing or other signs of disrespect are permitted to be directed at the material symbol, the flag.

It will be a good day for the freedom of the press when the press is free from this objectionable habit of personalizing, through that vivid tool, the cartoonist's pen, political issues and government problems. J. W. BIRD.

Spring Lake, N. J.

Crime and the Movie House

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the recent letter of Mrs. Molleson in the Monitor on "Where Crime Is Born," and wish to continue with her thought.

Having managed movie houses for ten years, I can understand some of the sources of danger to the children from the movies. Children in New York City are now permitted to buy their own tickets and enter, unescorted by a parent or guardian, into movie houses, if there is a licensed matron in charge to look after their physical safety.

But who is responsible for the moral welfare of these children? What protection have they from the influence of the "blood and thunder" or sex pictures? Let's not forget that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." J. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Defense Merger

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I welcome most heartily the proposed plan set forth in a recent editorial in the Monitor that the Departments of War and Navy be merged or combined into one Department of "National Defense." How good that title, "National Defense," which may stand for the highest methods and degrees of defense, to the end that it may help develop the sense of security in other than war consciousness—the logical and true objective must be peace consciousness and to strengthen, conserve and harmonize the machinery of the Government for the development of peace, why not have a twelfth Cabinet office and its officer the Secretary of Peace? M. S. W.

Seattle, Wash.

The Legend of St. Hubert

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a regular reader of the Monitor and always read the Home Forum Page with particular enjoyment.

In a recent issue there was a very fine picture entitled "Portrait of the Young Man (With the Conversion of St. Hubert)," by a Dutch artist, Mostaert. It seems obvious that the young man is posing before a picture of "The Conversion of St. Hubert," as the parenthetical phrase suggests.

The legend is that St. Hubert was a knight who lived in the seventh and eighth centuries. He was a keen hunter until one day he came face to face with a stag between whose antlers he perceived a crucifix. Accompanying this vision there came to him a realization of the fact that all creatures are sacred and precious in the eyes of their Creator. This led to his conversion to the Christian faith and his renunciation of hunting and all other things which were against the tenets of his religion. He led a pious life and eventually became Bishop of Liege. After his death, by a strange perversity, huntsmen chose him for their patron saint. In our day his name is perpetuated in "The International League of St. Hubert," which was instituted for the cessation of all kinds of cruelty to animals, including vivisection, and the trapping of animals for food and personal adornment, and to emphasize the callousness of taking life for sport or as a financial proposition. F. M. T.

London, Eng.

Mirror of World Opinion

Spring Pilgrimages

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, indomitable pacifist that he is, declared on leaving Berlin after his interview with Hitler: "A world conference is possible if statesmen mean what they say." Even as he spoke, German Government officials were qualifying and toning down his version of his conversation with Hitler. . . .

In his own country, the former head of the Labor party cannot expect to get far in his search for a sponsor for an international meeting for disarmament, either military or economic. The British are resigned to the heavy taxes for armament included in the new budget because they are united in the conviction that a strongly armed Britain is the best safeguard against war. . . .

Likewise it is easy to discount in advance the mission of Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium, coming to Washington to sound out official American opinion on possible measures to ease the economic tension between nations. . . .

Developments at home and abroad have hardened [President Roosevelt's] conviction that the lead toward European settlement must be taken by Europe itself. . . .

The obstacle is not that statesmen do not mean what they say. They all want peace on some terms. The obstacle is that the terms are too high. But as events work to prove to the grasping that the terms of war are too high, too, signs of retreat toward safer ground give a certain substance to the spring missions. At least they change the air.—*New York Times.*

Peace Instead of War Memorials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some months ago you printed a letter from Grace Locke Davis, in which she suggested that the Civil War memorials on the roadsides of Virginia be taken down, both in the interests of automobile driving safety and to take war ideas out of the minds of the people.

It has long been my idea that a movement should be started to take down all war memorials, which perpetuate the thought of strife. Many of these memorials are placed either on school grounds or in the center of the greatest traffic in cities, and they serve as perpetual reminders of the war idea.

I suggest that these stones could either be allowed to remain in place and resculptured into peace designs or that they should be removed entirely, or replaced by peace memorials.

This would be a good work for some peace organization, which could ascertain the individuals or bodies that were planning to erect memorials, and influence such individuals or bodies to memorialize the peace idea instead of the war idea. Such an organization could also work through sculptors and other artists, who know that without peace there can be very little freedom or opportunity for artistic creation, and who are outraged at war's destruction of the world's most beautiful artistic achievements.

Brooklyn, N. Y. BERTHA L. DARLING

The Wide Horizon

Spring and the Statesmen

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IF THIS were really "an intimate message from Washington," instead of an attempt to convey the latest political and economic situations at the capital in palatable form, it would be concentrated today upon a description of how the most perfect weather of the year descended upon the District of Columbia, and made everybody forget for the week end at least that there were economy drives and gold crises and Supreme Court battles.

But I am not really sure of what did happen this week end; I only know how bemused by spring was the small corner of Washington officialdom which we met at these few days' crush of garden parties and receptions and teas—one of them was at the Japanese Embassy in honor of the Emperor's birthday, but even there the sunshine and flowers outdid the indoors activities.

I fear, though, that spring left Congress as a whole much as a wistful echo once left Parliament, where she had strayed on a moonlight night. As James Elroy Flecker said:

And so she went to Parliament,
But those ungainly men
Woke up from sleep, and turned about,
And fell asleep again.

Which, of course, is probably a libelous way to talk about Congress. The tall and boyish Congressman from Texas, who is our particular friend, certainly bundled his wife and small daughter into their Chevrolet and went out into the country for a picnic.

* * *

All the same, Congress is too bemused, and not alone by spring. The legislators have two major puzzles before them. First, they suspect that in the end President Roosevelt will have to compromise about his Supreme Court enlargement plan, but they do not know what lines events will take, and until this question shakes down, other legislative effort on Capitol Hill still is confused and desultory. Thus, although some legislative odds and ends are being handled, and an occasional big measure like the neutrality bill slips along its predestinate lines, events are still marking time.

Second, legislators do not know what President Roosevelt really wants to do about the budget and economy. They are quite understandably bewildered by things that have happened in the last few days. First, the President urges economy in a strong budget message but sends up a relief estimate of $1,500,000,000 when his legislative advisers were urging him to place it at $1,000,000,000. Second, one of his trusted friends, Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, makes himself sponsor of a 10 per cent mandatory economy cut plan. But Representative Cannon of Missouri announces, right after a White House visit, a plan for a 15 per cent cut left optional in the hands of the President. Speaker Bankhead announces that the 15 per cent plan is the President's; Senator Robinson indirectly contradicts him and supports the 10 per cent scheme.

Withal, Mr. Roosevelt fishes placidly off Galveston, with occasional time out to sign neutrality bills and issue special proclamations. Congressmen, fiddling away in Washington, can hardly be blamed for restiveness.

* * *

The President's tactics resemble either the filibuster or the sit-down strike. Without disclosing his hand, he lets Congress flounder in the dangerous welter of Supreme Court compromises, and struggle with the perils of economy. Soon the Senate Judiciary Committee will either be reporting out the original White House court bill without a favorable recommendation or it will produce its own compromise. Then, if the President persists in undeviating, amused, self-confident non-cooperation, we shall see whether leaders or rank and file in Congress are really ready for revolt.

About that time, of course, an interesting tactical "diversion" will be available in the visit to Washington of Premier van Zeeland of Belgium, spokesman for the Oslo group of European neutrals and new Premier of world cooperation. Conceivably this new approach—a notable shift for the United States from its usual diplomatic channel with Europe through London—may be a striking and historic event. That may help the internal situation.

Anyway, President Roosevelt is having a test of endurance with Congress. Possibly the most irritating thing he does is to go off fishing. As "Tom Connally" and "Sam Rayburn" sang at the latest Gridiron dinner:

When the summer sun is raising
Blisters on a statesman's hide,
When the President is cruising
On the ocean, far and wide;

I can hear the broncos neighing,
I can hear the cowboy's trill,
Oh, I'd rather be in Texas,
Than be here upon the hill.

But Texas is a long way off now, in time more than in space. And—most of all—it is hard to know exactly what the people of Texas, and of every other state, expect of their statesmen. That is what really beclouds the Supreme Court and economy issues. Vox populi is what they want to hear upon the hill, and the Congressmen look upon Mr. Roosevelt's record at interpreting vox populi as too brilliant to be easily ignored.